The Chicago Tribune.

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feeling is about to dawn upon our heretofore distracted country.

The platform of principles adopted by the Liberal Convention at Cincinnati, and unanimously indorsed by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, I most cordially and sincerely approve.

The resolution adopted by the Convention at Princeton, declaring in favor of the readjustment of the tariff upon a purely revenue basis, meets my approval, and is certainly in accordance with the interests of this section of the country. The tariff is not, nor can it be made, a national political question, for the reason that people always have, and always will, act with reference to it as their particular local interests may dictate.

In conclusion, allow me to extend to you my warmest congratulations at the bright and brightening prospects of the Liberal cause, and to you, and through you to those who were members of the Conventions, assurances of my kindest regards.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. TRUESDALE.

WILSON'S KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

More Testimony.

DALLAS, Oregon, Sept. 8, 1872.
To the Editor of the Dallas Republican:

Was Henry Wilson a Know-Nothing?

Yes, in full fellowship, as I know of my own knowledge, for, having ceased for many years to take any part in politics, I can afford to confess that I was not only a member of the "dark lantern fraternity," but took an active, if not a leading, part during those "dark scenes."

I was initiated in Boston, Mass., in May, 1854, having gone there for that purpose from Ellsworth, Me., being at the time chief editor of the Ellsworth *Herald*, published by Elijah Couillard, and the first paper in Maine to espouse the K. N. cause. I was afterward sent as a delegate to Portland to assist in organizing the State Council; was elected an officer thereof; and finally sent as a State Delegate to the National Council which met in Cincinnati in November, 1854. On my way I stoped several days in Boston and made the acquaintance of many of the prominent members of the Order. I will mention some of their names, now living, confident that they dare not deny the statements which I am about to make.

Jonathan Pierce, President of the State Council of Massachusetts; Ed. W. Hinks, editor and proprietor of the Boston *Know-Nothing*, afterwards a member of the Legislature, also a General in the Northern Army; James E. Farwell, at that time publishing a Know-Nothing paper, but now carrying on a large job printing office in Boston; Jop Hiss, elected to the Legislature, and appointed on the "Smelling Committee" to inspect the convents of Massachusetts; George W. Warren, a descendant of the hero of Bunker Hill, also elected to the Legislature—perhaps State Senate—together with many other notables of the Order, such as Mr. Damrell (firm of Damrell & Moore), elected to Congress, but since dead, etc.

While in Boston, when on my way to Cincinnati, I visited the "Know-Nothing Headquarters," *which no person could visit unless a member of the Order*, and, while there, was introduced by Ed. W. Hinks to Henry Wilson, who was at that time the Free-Soil candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. On my expressing surprise at seeing Wilson there, Hinks explained that "the whole thing had been cut and dried long before;" that Wilson joined the Order some months previous with the understanding that it should be kept secret; that he should continue to operate outside as a Free-Soiler, and aided by Know-Nothings, secure the nomination of candidate for Governor, and this had been accomplished. Hinks further stated that right on the eve of the election Wilson was to withdraw in favor of Henry J. Gardner, Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, for which service (treachery to the Free-Soilers?) Wilson was to be elected to the United States Senate, provided the Know-Nothings were successful in the election. I was in Providence, R. I., when Wilson published his withdrawal, only a few days before the election; I remember that the Know-Nothings swept Massachusetts like a hurricane, and *it is a matter of history that the Legislature, which elected Henry Wilson to the United States Senate was overwhelmingly Know-Nothing!*

The foregoing are the facts in the case, as I remember them very distinctly, and were I in Boston I am confident that I could sustain them by scores of affidavits. Hence I have been much amused at the erroneous statements which have been made on both sides. Thus, the Boston *Pilot* is represented as saying that Marshal P. Wilder was the candidate in 1854, whereas my recollection is that Wilder was not nominated till 1860, running on the "Kangaroo Ticket," as the Bell and Everett ticket was called, because strongest on its hind legs, and this was badly defeated by the "Rail Splitters," John A. Andrew being elected Governor.

My only motive for making these statements is to set forth the facts, as I remember them, for I do not care enough about politics to vote. I have hitherto remained silent because I preferred to keep clear of the abuse which is so readily heaped upon all who venture to express an opinion injurious to party policy. Instead of meeting the charge in a rational manner, and trying to disprove it, the "Oregon style" is to pile personal abuse upon the author as though proving him to be an impostor, counterfeiter, or horse-thief, was a sufficient answer to his statement. I confess that this consideration has kept me silent until I began to despise myself as a coward, which second consideration has compelled me to take up my pen. If the friends of Mr. Wilson were wise, instead of denying the truth of history, they would "confess and avoid," showing that he might have temporarily joined the Know-Nothing organization, but soon became disgusted with its proscriptive policy, and for more than fifteen years has had no sympathy with it. But I suppose they will prefer vilifying the author of this reminiscence, and so I will subscribe myself, yours, meekly,

W. H. CHANEY.

PERE HYACINTHE'S MARRIAGE.

London (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The marriage was performed at the office of the Registrar of Marriages, Marylebone. It was a civil marriage, pure and simple, and they were driven to the District Registrar because Mr. Moran, the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, refused to perform the ceremony, for the reason stated that it was contrary to the law of France to marry a priest. I do not know since when Mr. Moran considers himself bound by French law, or amenable to French justice, especially as he is not *Chargé d'Affaires* to France. If a Chinese widow should present herself to be married to an American, I suppose Mr. Moran would object to marrying her, because, according to Chinese law, she would be compelled to burn herself with her husband's remains.

The ceremony was performed in the office of the Registrar, a little room about eight by ten, neatly fitted up with desks, bookcases, and chairs. The witnesses had already been waiting some minutes when the bride and bridegroom entered. There was very little formality attending the affair, the exchange of the ordinary salutations and the usual questions put and answered, with the previous affirmations of each of the parties. "I, Charles Jean Marie Loyson, know of no reason why I should not be united in the bonds of holy matrimony to this woman, Emilie Jane Merriman," with a similar declaration on the part of the lady. The witnesses were Mr. R. C. M. Bowles, of the firm of Bowles Brothers & Co.; Ralph Willie Merriman, aged about 20, son of the bride, and Rev. Mr. Fremantle, pastor of the St. Marylebone Church. There were besides present Dean and Lady Stanley, who, I am afraid, will not like to have the fact known. Rings were exchanged during the ceremony, although it is optional on the part of the married pair to be married with or without them; but there was no weeping, or shedding of tears, nor sobbing exclamations, nor heart-breaking faintings when the happy couple leave their friends for the long period of three weeks, to which we are accustomed on such occasions, and the affair, therefore, was rather dull and prosaic. In fact, both parties seemed to be perfectly self-possessed and cool, and went through the ceremony with a *sang froid* that was rather disappointing, considering the extraordinary circumstances attending the affair. A little emotion on the part of the priest especially would have been very natural, particularly as he has all a Frenchman's instinctive love of dramatic effect.

He wore an evening dress, and really looked very well, with his broad, intellectual forehead, his dark eye, in which a smothered fire might be detected, and his long curling hair, rendered somewhat thin.

The bride was becomingly dressed in a light purple silk (people never dress, you know, for a civil marriage), which set off a well-rounded figure to advantage, and she appears to be a very charming woman. After the ceremony was over, a few whispered congratulations were offered by Dean and Lady Stanley and Mr. Bowles, and the party withdrew. There were no guests invited, and no wedding breakfast, and they retired, I believe, to the country to pass a few weeks before returning to France. They will not be married ecclesiastically, but will content themselves, for the present, at least, with the civil consecration of their union.

—The Nevada County (Col.) *Transcript* says: "On Monday evening Justice Rolfe married L. D. Wells to Agatha Gibbs. The parties were married some twenty-five years ago in the East, and, after a year and a half, the husband came to California, where he has since been 'drifting about.' The wife obtained a divorce, and in course of time was married to another man. After some years her husband died. A short time since, a correspondence was commenced between the original married couple; the old flame of love, which had slumbered for more than twenty-three years, was rekindled, and resulted finally in an offer of marriage, which was accepted by the lady, and she came to California. Nearly a quarter of a century after their first vows were given, the ceremony was again performed on Monday night, as above stated."

—Garibaldi has written a letter to the *Movimento*, of Genoa, in which he traces out a radical programme, which he imposes on the Government of Victor Emanuel on pain of being overthrown. He demands the suppression of all religious corporations without exception, and insists on obligatory, gratuitous, and lay instruction; lastly, he interdicts the existence at Rome of any Catholic teaching, because "The clerical sect perverts instead of educating."

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 21, 1872.

The Executive Committee of the New York Straight-outs have issued their pronunciamento calling a State Convention, to meet at Albany, Oct. 2.

M. About, now in the custody of the German military authorities at Strasbourg, is charged with publishing and circulating hostile articles in German territory.

Regulations for the redemption of revenue stamps rendered useless by the repeal of stamp taxes on most instruments under Schedule B, will soon be issued by Commissioner Douglas.

Don Carlos is said to have written a letter to the Pope, promising a speedy renewal of the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and declaring that, in his next movement, he has promise of ample means to carry out his undertaking.

Ex-Governor Curtin has accepted the nomination for delegate to the Constitutional Convention tendered him by the Liberals and Democrats. Henceforward, Mr. Curtin, in the estimation of Radical newspapers, will be a mere political demagogue.

The Annual Fair of the Illinois State Agricultural Society, which closed yesterday, was the most successful that has been held under that Society's auspices for many years. The attendance throughout was very large, and everything went off satisfactorily. The aggregate receipts were in the neighborhood of $30,000.

Yesterday's Congressional nominations were: John B. Clark, Jr., Liberal, Eleventh Missouri District; Judge Bennett Pike, Liberal, Ninth Missouri District; J. L. S. Williams, Radical, Eighth Massachusetts District; Judge Henry H. Foster, Liberal, Twenty-Second New York District; Lyman K. Bass, Radical, Thirtieth New York District.

Johnson, the defaulting clerk of the New York Sub-Treasury, was well up in addition and subtraction. On a salary of only $1,800 per year, he speculated largely in Pacific Mail stock, and within eighteen months has lost to three brokers' firms the sum of $130,000 on his several ventures. His accounts, up to the time he absconded, were signed by Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse without examination. This iniquity is not a popular subject of conversation in Administration circles.

The bear clique of the New York Stock Exchange have met with a sudden and unexpected repulse. A combination had been formed for the purpose of withdrawing as large an amount of greenbacks as possible from the banks, in order to cause a depression in stocks. A check for $131,000, in the interest of the clique, was presented to the Bank of Commerce; but that institution refused to honor it until it had passed through the regular channel of the Clearing House. It appears that all the banks have agreed to insist upon this formality, and the speculators are, therefore, effectually checkmated. Suits are threatened by the discomfited brokers.

Governor Seymour made his first speech in favor of Greeley and Reform at Utica, on Thursday evening. The Governor said he felt called upon, in order to subserve the interests of the people, to lay aside all personal pride and passion, and assist in electing Horace Greeley to the Presidency. If such men as Mr. Greeley can ignore old prejudices, said the speaker, every Republican can. The Governor said that one very important part of Mr. Greeley's mission, when he goes to Washington, will be to show the people the books, and expose all the corruption and wrong of the present Administration.

Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, in his remarks yesterday on the subject of divorce, echoed the sentiment entertained by all sensible people who take the trouble to consider the matter on its merits. It seems that there are a number of cases now pending before the court which are based mainly on the most flimsy pretexts, such as jealousy, moroseness, ill-temper, or, to sum them all up, general incompatibility. These frivolous complaints, are put forward as of sufficient importance to warrant the sundering of the marriage bond. Judge Farwell announces that he cannot entertain such unreasonable and groundless applications; that the statutory provision regarding divorce requires as a cause therefor utter desertion or extreme and excessive ill-treatment; that the marriage vow is not to be considered merely as a matter of etiquette, but as a binding contract not to be made without due consideration, the consequences of which must be assumed to their fullest extent by the parties thereto.

The Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday; grain was easier, provisions firmer. Mess pork was quiet and irregular, at $13.75 for round lots, and $14.00a14.50 for small lots for shipment. Lard was quiet at 1/8c advance, at 9a9 1-8c for winter, and 8 3-4a8 7-8c per lb for summer rendered. Meats were also firmer, at 6 1-4a6 3-8c for shoulders, and 9 1-4a9 3-8c for hams. Highwines were more active and steady, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 14c per bu for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was in good demand, and firm. Wheat was quiet, and 1 1-2c lower, closing at $1.18a1.18 1-2 for car lots; $1.17 3-8 for seller the month; and $1.15 for seller October. Corn was dull, and declined 1-4a3-8c, closing at 35 3-4c cash, and 36 1-2c seller October. Oats were rather quiet, and a shade easier, closing at 24 1-4c cash, and 24 5-8a24 3-4c seller October. Rye was more active, and steady at 57a57 1-2c. Barley was dull and 4a5c lower, closing at 65c cash, or seller the month, and 64c seller October. The hog market was active from the opening to the close, with prices firm and unchanged. Sales were chiefly at $4.75a4.95. The demand for the better grades of cattle was active, but low grades were neglected. Prices were without decided change. Sheep remain quiet at $3.50a5.25.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, DIVISION OF TELEGRAMS AND REPORTS FOR THE BENEFIT OF COMMERCE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—For the New England and Middle States, on Saturday, clear weather and rising temperature, with westerly and southwesterly winds over the former, and southerly and southeasterly winds over the latter. For the South Atlantic States, clear weather and easterly to southerly winds. For the Gulf States, southerly winds and generally clear weather from Tennessee to Lake Erie and Lower Michigan, with increasing southerly winds and cloudiness, and probably threatening weather. Southerly gales are probable for Lake Michigan to-night, shifting to northwesterly during Saturday. [illegible] brisk and very brisk southerly winds for Lake Erie and Huron during Saturday, and for Lake Ontario probably on Saturday evening. For the Northwest, on Saturday, southerly to westerly winds and clearing weather. Cautionary signals are ordered for Milwaukee, Chicago, and Grand Haven.

The International Machinists and Blacksmiths.

ALBANY, Sept. 20.—At the session of the International Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Convention, to-day, various resolutions presenting business for action were received and referred, among which were the following: Taking from the President the power to suspend subordinate unions; for remodelling the present plan of insurance in the union; relative to the New York strike fund; the members of subordinate unions be more firmly oath-bound to secrecy as to the proceedings of meetings; that the *per capita* tax be increased to 60 cents; that $1,000 be appropriated to organize the Dominion of Canada; to issue [illegible] permanently disabled; to appropriate $1,000 to organize the New England States, and to grant amnesty to all suspended unions.

A resolution was offered by Adams, of Alabama, not to permit persons of African descent to become members of unions. It was tabled.

The Treasurer's report shows the receipts to be $14,544 for the year, and the disbursements, $14,547.

Telegraphic Brevities.

In sinking a shaft for coal at Chapin, Morgan County, Ill., when a depth of 150 feet was reached, a vein of lead was struck.

—Efforts are being made to induce Mr. Greeley to extend his trip to Memphis.

—At Bellevue, Iowa, William Hawkins, an old man of 63 years, while laboring under a fit of insanity, brought on by long sickness, committed suicide by drowning in a mill pond.

—The Boston Base-Ball Club beat the Mutuals by 11 to 4 yesterday, at Boston, and won the pennant of 1872.

—The contract was let yesterday for the completion of the foundation and basement walls of the new Lindell Hotel in St. Louis, to be finished in seventy days. The hotel will be pushed vigorously, and the entire structure completed in two years.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Horatio Seymour at Utica, N. Y.

Rousing Liberal Meeting at Plymouth, Ind.

Congressional Nominations in Various States.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Quarters.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR SEYMOUR AT UTICA, N. Y.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Governor Horatio Seymour made a ringing Liberal speech at Utica last night. He said: My relationship to Mr. Greeley has been of a friendly character. He has been a sharp political opponent all my life long, and I can only stand up before you now and urge you to vote for him as President of the United States because I feel myself called upon as one that would subserve your interests; as one that would advance the interests of his country, to lay aside my natural pride and to lay aside my passions to stand here to-day to urge you to that course because I deem it my duty [Applause.] I have had no personal interest with Mr. Greeley. I never expect to have any. I know it has been said that at an early day his nomination was contemplated by myself, and some very imaginable gentlemen living in the southern portion of this State have amused themselves with making up affidavits to prove that his nomination was in some degree brought about by my interference. They made Greeley say that he was in favor of pensioning the Rebel soldiers; but, upon a more careful reading, they found that Mr. Greeley had written that in 1864 Mr. Chase ought to have been nominated instead of myself. This is as near as they come to the truth in their other charges. The Grant men ask us how we can stand Greeley for four years. They have worshipped him for thirty years. We, as Democrats, do not ask a Republican to abandon any of his principles, nor do we offer to change ours. We want a new order of things. If such men as Horace Greeley can lay aside all old prejudices, every Republican can. We only ask of Mr. Greeley when he goes to Washington, that he show us the books. [Applause.] I do not want any exposure for vindictive purposes, but only for direction in the future. You used to say that there was something wrong in New York, and you were right. So we say there is something wrong in Washington, and we demand to see the books. If this great Reform movement shall result in laying bare all the corruption and wrong of the present Administration, so that the morals of the Nation shall be improved, it will be well for the whole people.

The *Herald's* Philadelphia correspondent shows that Governor Curtin's letter, declining the Radical Congressional nomination in the Bellefont District, was dishonestly altered by Grant men, before publication. Governor Curtin wrote: "My convictions are well settled, and will be frankly and fully expressed when I am able to do so with justice to myself." The Grant clique altered this sentence thus: "I may become strong enough to assist you to discuss the pending political issues." The *Herald's* correspondent further asserts that Curtin has written a letter in which he treats of the political situation in Pennsylvania. Having seen the letter in the hands of the recipient, a leading Liberal Republican here, I am in a position to state the facts. From this it appears that, just previous to the recent strong Republican reaction against the Liberal-Democratic movement, Curtin was offered the Democratic nomination of candidate-at-large to the Constitutional Convention. Curtin's health having improved, and Bigelow, Democratic candidate for the Constitutional Convention, having withdrawn in his favor, he has signified his intention of accepting, and his formal declaration may be by this time in the hands of the Liberal leaders, and will soon be made known throughout the State. He will, it is said, announce himself as being absolutely in favor of the Cincinnati nomination, and the movement in general.

President Grant's visit to the Newark Exposition yesterday and to-day produced only a lukewarm interest in the throngs assembled there. He made the following eloquent and statesmanlike speech at Newark:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I could not but feel grateful for the reception I have received at the hands of the citizens of Newark and of New Jersey to-day. I had the pleasure of visiting the State Fair near Elizabeth, where I saw little else but people. I was at your Exposition to-night, but saw little of what they had there to see. I hope to see to-morrow what I went to-night to see.

According to the *Herald* reporter, when Grant was asked by a Newark admirer how he liked New Jersey, Grant made this queer answer: "I think she shows a spirit of great enterprise and economical dealings, but this is the only opportunity I have had, sir, of being able to realize it."

ROUSING LIBERAL MEETING AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLYMOUTH, Ind., Sept. 20.—A grand rally of the Liberals of Marshall County and vicinity was held at Plymouth, to-day, to hear the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, and was one of the largest and most enthusiastic mass meetings held this year in Northern Indiana. Delegations with bands and banners from Bremen, Walnut, and other townships of the county were attended by thirty-seven young ladies each, appropriately decked and decorated to represent the States. A special train from Michigan City, Laporte, Valparaiso, Peru, and Rochester, brought delegations, with bands of music, from those towns. The Bremen delegation included a large wagon, drawn by six horses, and filled with artisans at work, representing the industries. By 12 o'clock, 5,000 people had assembled, when it became known that Mr. Voorhees had misunderstood the appointment, and could not attend. Hon. William M. Springer, of Springfield, Ill., and V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, were opportunely present. Mr. Springer reviewed, vigorously and humorously, the Administration of Grant, and held the fixed attention of the audience for over two hours. Mr. Springer was followed by Van Buren Denslow, who in this, as in other addresses in Indiana, was effective and eloquent, making a telling speech. After the speeches, two banners were presented to the townships having the largest delegation, by Hon. Mr. Packard in his most felicitous style.

The largest was awarded to German Township, and the second to Walnut. Marshall County is good for 600 Liberal majority. A telegram from Mr. Voorhees announced that he would surely be with them on the 28th, when Marshall County will again turn out to hear the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash.

DELANO ON THE STUMP—PRESIDENT GRANT'S EQUINE ESTABLISHMENT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Delano, having so far recovered from his illness as to be able to travel, has gone to Ohio to serve the President in his efforts at re-election. The Secretary will speak in Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, and other places in Ohio, requiring about six or seven days. Thence he goes into Pennsylvania, where he will make a number of speeches and remain a week. He will then go to New York and speak throughout the principal cities of that State. By the same train that carried the Secretary away last night, went also Assistant Secretary Cowan. The Department is, therefore, again in the hands of outsiders.

So many denials have been made regarding the accuracy of previous statements as to the beauty and cost of the President's stable in this city, it is proper to say that supervising architect Mullett, in his last annual report, substantially admitted all facts stated by the Liberal newspapers, and admitted that the stable was built without authority of Congress, with money appropriated for another distinctive purpose, and wholly in violation of law, and that its cost exclusive of the site, which already belonged to the Government, was over $27,000. It is learned from the builder of the stable that the President was fully informed upon the matter, and indicated to the architect the number of stalls which he should require for his horses. There are not in this city more than half a dozen private houses which equal this stable in point of architectural beauty and cost.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—An Oneida despatch says that Judge Henry H. Foster, of Oswego, was yesterday nominated for Congress in the Twenty-second district, by the Liberals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Republican County Convention this afternoon nominated Lyman K. Bass by acclamation for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—The Democrats of the Eleventh District have nominated John B. Clark, Jr., for Congress.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—The Eighth Congressional District (Republican) Convention unanimously nominated J. L. G. Williams for Congress.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 20.—The Democrats and Liberals of this District, to-day, nominated Judge Bennett Pike for Congress in place of General Craig, who recently declined.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Sept. 20.—The German Liberals of this city held a large and enthusiastic meeting at Turner Hall last evening. Speeches were made in German by Caspar Butz, of Chicago, Elector at Large; J. P. Stibolt, an ex-Senator Elector, of Davenport. The Germans of this city turned out *en masse*, and the hall was filled to overflowing. A large delegation of Germans from Dubuque was present.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The New York Executive Committee of Straight Democrats, to-day, issued an address to the people of the State, appealing to them to support the Louisville nominees, and calling a State Convention, to meet at Albany, Oct. 2, to nominate an electoral ticket.

Fires.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 20.—The south end of the protection of the draw-pier of the Dubuque and Dunleith bridge caught fire at noon to-day from sparks thrown out by the tug-boat St. Croix. The wind blew hard from the south but the bridge engine and pumps, with the assistance of the city fire engine, which was sent out on a ferry-boat, extinguished the fire in about an hour. The bridge proper was uninjured, and the accident will cause no delay in working or running trains. The damage done will not exceed $600.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 20.—A fire at Grand Rapids, early this morning, destroyed the National Hotel. The loss is $30,000; insured for $14,000.

APPLETON, Wis., Sept. 19.—The Lawrence flour mills, owned by Charles Morey, were destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The fire was originated by the friction of machinery. Loss, $15,000. Insured for $10,000.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Sept. 20.—A fire at Moline, Ill., last night, burned a fine brick school house which cost $45,000. It was insured for $30,000.

A fire here to-day partially burned a dwelling house. Loss $600.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 20.—A fire occurred at the town of Murrayville, in this county, this morning, at 3 o'clock. Fanning & Co.'s grain warehouse, and a large quantity of grain, Robert Creswell's grocery store, and an unoccupied store building belonging to Martin Coaley, were all totally consumed. Loss heavy. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 20.—The extensive warehouse of Wm. S. Long & Co., 212 and 214 Myrtle street, burned to-night, together with a large quantity of coal oil, flour, hemp, hay, salt, sugar, molasses, etc., on storage. Loss estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. The insurance cannot be ascertained to-night.

DETROIT, Sept. 20.—The United States Hotel, at Manistee, owned and run by Lorenzo Magoon, was burned this afternoon. The building is a total loss. Insurance, $4,000. The contents were a partial loss, and were fully insured.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 20.—The hardware store of Wright & Wells, New Sharon, was burned last night. Loss $10,000. No insurance.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUB-TREASURY STEAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 20.—It is estimated, by Government officials, that the defalcation in the New York Sub-Treasury, when all the facts are known, will show one of the greatest cases of inattention to duty and neglect of official requirements on the part of the Treasury Department that was ever known, and it is believed that the amount will far exceed $185,000. The examination into the accounts of the Sub-Treasury have barely begun, as several other branches have yet to be inquired into. The principal officers, however, of the Government here continue to be reticent on the subject and prefer to converse on some other subject. It will be remembered that in the Hodge defalcation, which amounted to a half million of dollars, the same course was pursued, and that it was several days after the defalcation was discovered that the public could learn any facts connected with it. The New York iniquity, it is admitted, was known to the Administration nearly a month ago, and five days since a denial of knowledge of it was made by them. The case throughout is very similar to that of Hodge, and indicates that there is a lack of attention, almost criminal, on the part of those having authority in the Department.

BEER PACKAGES.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed the suspension of the work of gauging beer packages, which was being done under special order 120, until further orders.

STAMP REDEMPTION.

Regulations for the redemption of adhesive stamps, for which the owners may have no further use, on account of the repeal of the stamp taxes upon most instruments mentioned in Schedule B, are about to be issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

[To the Associated Press.]

PERSONAL.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Delano left Washington this morning for Ohio, where he will take part in the pending political canvass. Assistant Secretary Cowan also left for Bellair, O., on receipt of a telegram announcing that his young child was dying.

ILLINOIS.

Distribution of Registry Blanks—Ledlie's Central Committee—Governor Palmer.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 20.—Hon. Edward Rummel, Secretary of State, has just completed the distribution to the various counties of the registry blanks and copies of the Election law. Eighteen thousand copies of each were required by the officers throughout the entire State. In addition to the law on Registration and Election, the Secretary has caused to be prepared, printed, and distributed with the law a set of instructions to judges of Elections, and forms for affidavits of those who desire their names to be registered or who desire to vote. The Secretary has also distributed the fifty-fifth volume of Illinois Reports, just finished by the publisher.

Your correspondent has made due search and diligent enquiry to find where Joe Ledlie's Central Committee met to-day, and what was done, but failed to elicit any information. No strangers have been seen in town, and it is safe to say that the meeting did not take place. The Long Branchers have dropped Joe, believing that he is not the man to run the Bourbon Democrats into the ranks of U. S. Grant. They have no more money to spend upon him.

Governor Palmer's little daughter, for a day or two past, has rallied very much from her severe illness, and if she should continue to improve, the Governor will fill the remainder of his appointments and enter again into the canvass.

Coal Miners' Troubles.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Sept. 20.—The coal miners of this vicinity have evinced a desire to go to work again, but now find that their stubbornness has raised an unexpected obstacle. In striking on the 1st of September they violated a contract, by which they were bound to work till the 1st of October. The last proposition of President Taylor was to pay them $1.15 till the 1st of March next. They rejected that, but a day or two since, offered to work for $1.10, and the offer has been rejected by the proprietor, because the trade of the mine is destroyed for the present.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

Proceedings in the National Grand Lodge Yesterday.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—In the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, this morning, the decisions of the Grand Sire during the recess were taken up, and the decisions numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 13, respectively, accompanying the published report of the Grand Sire, were confirmed. These decisions embrace a variety of questions, coming up from various Lodges.

The action of the Grand Lodge officers during the recess, in granting warrants for the institution of certain subordinate bodies in Germany, was confirmed.

The report of the Committee on Appeals was considered, amended, and adopted.

The Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the decision of the M. W. Grand Sire upon questions by the Grand Master of Missouri, viz.: What is the status of the members of a suspended subordinate lodge, for any cause, who at the time of such suspension were in good standing, upon the restoration of its charter and its resumption of work?—made a report approving the decision. The committee further say, with the design to make the decision more specific, that when disabilities are removed for which a subordinate lodge is suspended, and said lodge resumes the exercise of its various functions, the officers and members occupy the same status they did before the suspension, but when a defunct lodge has been resuscitated upon application of only part of its members, those members making the application only are restored at once, and the other members who were in good standing may resume membership upon such terms as the social laws of the jurisdiction may prescribe. The reports of the Committee on Constitution, in reference to the amendments to the Constitutions of subordinate lodges submitted for examination, were confirmed. Recess.

After the recess, the Grand Lodge resumed the regular order of business.

A new translation of the ritual of the order into the German language was authorized. It was decided to be necessary for only the elective officers of subordinate lodges to receive the Rebekah degree before installation.

It was determined inexpedient to change the terms of subordinates from six to twelve months; although it was manifestly the desire of a considerable portion of the Grand Lodge to have said change effected.

A new regalia was adopted for the Past Grand, who is also Past Chief Patriarch.

It was resolved inexpedient to allow a subordinate lodge to enact a local law, providing for the payment of a specified sum as dues, and for the relieve a member from further obligation during his membership.

The Grand Lodge decided that no subordinate can change the regulations as to qualifications in regard to the age of candidates.

After a warm discussion, it was determined to allow the law with reference to subordinate lodges meeting on Saturday, to remain as it stands. This action interdicts the holding of meetings on Sunday, except for funeral purposes.

A street uniform for the Encampment was authorized and sanctioned by Grand Encampment of the Jurisdiction.

It was resolved to be inexpedient to require subordinate lodges to transact business in the fifth degree.

The Grand Lodge adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Adjournment of the National Eclectic Medical Convention—Officers Elected.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The National Eclectic Medical Convention closed to-day. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Miles, M. D., Massachusetts; First Vice President, L. Fraser, Indiana; Second Vice President, D. A. Smith, New York; Third Vice President, W. J. McKinney, Michigan; Treasurer, E. J. Blow, M. D., Michigan; Secretary, E. A. Munn, M. D., New York; Assistant Secretary, M. C. Spray, New York; Corresponding Secretary, G. E. Weston, of Illinois.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Sept. 20.—CATTLE—Market slow and arrivals fair. Best 7a7½c; stockers [illegible]. Prospects slow.

SHEEP—Market slow and arrivals heavy. Best [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common, [illegible]. Prospects slow.

HOGS—Market very dull and arrivals heavy. Philadelphia, [illegible].

HORACE GREELEY.

Arrival of the Next President at Cincinnati.

An Immense and Highly Enthusiastic Reception.

Mr. Greeley's Remarks in Reply to the Speeches of Welcome.

The Demonstration in the Evening—Mr. Greeley's Speech.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Cincinnati extended to Mr. Greeley, to-day, the grandest welcome, without doubt, ever received by him or given by her. It surpasses that to Senator Schurz when here a few weeks ago, which was considered, until to-day, to be the greatest tribute the Queen City has offered any one since the days when she overwhelmed Kossuth with honors. The representatives of the city and the Exposition did not await his arrival within the city limits to invest him with their hospitalities, but went out to meet him at Morrow, and then formally received him as their guest. Although, since his departure from New York, Mr. Greeley has delivered no less than thirty speeches, he is hale and responsive to every call upon his energies. There could be no better evidence of the broad and alert ability of the man than the testimony of the correspondents of the New York papers, who have travelled with him since he left that city. All unite in praising the unvarying readiness of his replies to the numerous speeches addressed to him at the wayside hamlets and towns of his route, and I was assured that in no one of these efforts has he repeated a thought or word of any others. For every occasion he has some new idea and fresh topic. At Morrow, Mr. G., in allusion to his welcome at Pittsburgh, assured his enthusiastic audience that, so far from suffering from his journey, he had received an unaccustomed vigor from the tonic air of Pennsylvania. Both Governor Randolph and Governor Walker, who accompany him, express their confidence based on the popular favor lavished on him during this trip through Ohio and Pennsylvania, that he will carry those two States. Private advices, given them for their own information, by the Liberal leaders, have no doubt that such is to be the issue. Every effort was made to secure for Mr. Greeley as unostentatious an entry into the city as possible, but in vain. No military, no civic or political processions awaited him, but the people were there unnumbered. Thousands thronged the streets. Every curbstone stock, every fence, every inch of standing room was darkened by the eager crowd. Before the cars stopped the platform on which Mr. Greeley stood was assailed by admirers, who risked their lives to take him by the hand. The unkempt six-footer, evidently a pilgrim from beyond the Ohio, leaped on the platform, seized the facile hand that is stretched alike to North and South, and impotent to give expression to his delight, rent Mr. Greeley's afflicted ears with an old-fashioned Southern yell. From the cars to the hotel the scene was but a repetition of the same course of enthusiastic reception that has followed Mr. Greeley's transit over the State. Cincinnati lifted the pall that usually begrimes her visage, and the September sun converted her streets, filled with men and women of the city itself, of the adjacent country, as well as any multitude from Kentucky, into a brilliant human mosaic. Bucktown, the negro quarter, contributed its specimens, who having been taught to expect Mr. Greeley to arrive astride of a Tammany tiger, and equipped with the skull and cross-bones and deadly pharaphernalia of the Ku-Klux, were doubtless not a little surprised to behold a man of quiet mien, with features scant, and hair silvered by the industry of a life-time which had been so largely devoted to their cause. In the afternoon Mr. Greeley made to the Exposition the visit which is the occasion of his coming here. The four large buildings which compose this incomparable hall were flooded with the crowd. The bridge which leads to the art gallery and over-hangs the street by which Mr. Greeley was expected to arrive was over-laid with people and spanned the sky with a living arch. Within, he was greeted by Mayor Davis and President Goshorn, on behalf respectively of the city and the Exposition, had thrown open to Mr. Greeley the freedom of the city and the fair, the scene beggars description. The long tubular hall of the main exposition, festooned with flowers and evergreens, illuminated with jets as countless as stars, filled with every product of the ingenuity, the skill, the art, and taste, of the Great West, the whole scene vivified by the thronging humanity that left no inch of room unoccupied, was a tribute men could pay only to such a man. There was in such an ovation to Mr. Greeley, in this place, a peculiar and striking appropriateness and fitness. Here, in this city, in this very hall, and on this very platform, Mr. Greeley had received the nomination for President of the United States. Thousands here then (in May) sprung to their feet and thundered their approval of the candidate. Thousands here to-day (in September) made the same hall ring with their applause. Neither Mr. Greeley nor his friends would commit the gross impropriety of seeking political capital in this demonstration. The invitation accepted by Mr. Greeley was tendered as well to General Grant, and Mr. Greeley, in his remarks, at the Exposition, referred to industrial matters alone; but, though political capital was neither offered nor sought in the invitation, it will surely follow from the ovation. The generous popular affection which, in September, greets the man, in November will reinforce the candidate. Afternightfall the same thousands that have followed him all day, besieged the Burnet House. All the Greeley and Brown organizations were out in full force, bearing thousands of torches, and accompanied by bands of music, which sounded in vain against the clamors of the populace for a speech. Mr. Greeley at length appeared, and spoke most effectively. He had intended to make no allusions to political subjects while here, but the wanton perversion of his Pittsburgh speech rendered it advisable, in his opinion, and that of his friends, that he should say what you will read elsewhere in the regular reports. He was cheered again and again by his audience.

[To the Associated Press.]

CINCINNATI O., Sept. 20.—Horace Greeley arrived at the Little Miami depot at 20 minutes after 3 this afternoon, in charge of the Reception Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen from this city, who met him at the village of Morrow. At the depot he was met by the entire Common Council in carriages. Mr. Greeley was placed with Mayor Davis in the leading carriage, drawn by four horses. Currier's Band, in a wagon drawn by six greys, led the procession. The immense crowd at the depot received Mr. Greeley with cheers. The whole line of march to the Burnet House was a solid throng of people. The demonstration was hearty and enthusiastic, but did not assume a political phase. But few banners were hung out on the line of march. His reception was as the guest of the city and as a distinguished visitor to the Industrial Exposition. At the Burnet House the jam of people was very great, large details of police being necessary to clear the street. After Mr. Greeley had a little time for rest at the Burnet House, he was escorted to the Exposition Hall. The streets along the line of march were densely thronged with people. The reception at the Exposition took place at the Commissioners' room. There were a few ladies present. The Commissioners, the Mayor, and members of the City Council met to receive him. The reception speech in behalf of the Exposition Commissioners was made by A. T. Goshorn, President, and in behalf of the city by Mayor Davis. Mr. Greeley responded as follows:

"A solitary soldier, equipped and plumed for war, is not an imposing spectacle. Surrounded by the agencies and incidents of peace, he seems incongruous and fantastic; a relic of some bygone age; a representative of a social order long since fallen into decay. But mass one hundred thousand such as he into an army, carefully ranked, thoroughly disciplined, and supplied with all the requisite enginery of defacement and destruction, and its majestic power, its terrible significance, are plain even to the awed, admiring gaze of childhood. So the work of the lonely pioneer, buried deep in the primitive forest, wherein his rude log cabin has just been thrown up, around which he is slowly beating back the empire of shade and savagism, by dint of axe and fire, seems petty and casual when regarded by itself. But could we, from some commanding height, some ship of the air, look down at once upon the whole body of pioneers at their daily labor, we should recognize in their desultory array the skirmish line of advancing civilization, the harbinger of intelligence, comfort, thrift, humanity, and religion. The wolf, the bear, the serpent, perish or vanishing as the pioneer host slowly, irregularly, yet inexorably, moves on, are now seen to be types of a moral order which civilized society is destined to supplant and replace. I take this to be one chief end of industrial expositions, to make the workman realize the essential value and the true dignity of his work. By the infinite division and subdivision of labor, exacted by modern invention and machinery, we are calculated to obscure these inspiring considerations. The artisan or artificer devotes his days to making, not a whole watch, but a wheel or pinion,—at most a spring. He may give his life to watchmaking, yet never see one watch perfected, as the most skillful and valued worker in a factory may spend his years in setting up looms or compounding dyes, and never make one yard of cloth. The exposition is needed to inspirit each with a thorough, cheering consciousness of what has been effected by the combined labors and efforts of all. I gazed with interest on the opening of the first World's Exposition, in London, twenty-one years ago. Apparently, superficially, the procession of Queen and Princesses, of Dukes and Garter Knights, in honor of the efforts and products of smiths and weavers, smacked of grimace and affectation. How could they truly honor manual industry who had all their lives shunned it as a degradation, and yet that parade of feudal trappings did honor to productive labor, however blindly and even insincerely. No prophecy of the auspicious day when swords shall be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning-hooks was ever clearer than that presence of royalty and aristocracy, of pleasure and gold sticks, in waiting to usher in the display of all nations' products in the domain of art and industry at the Crystal Palace, in Hyde Park, April 30, 1851. Our work, too generally, compels us to look down, to fix our gaze on something petty and minute, to shut out the view of stars and mountains, and concentrate our thoughts on bits of metal, or a few pounds of wool or cotton. We work with bowed heads and bent frames. We need occasionally to straighten up, to expand our chests, with full inspirations of the free air of Heaven. We need to realize that work has other and nobler ends than the highly needful replenishment of basket and store; that its best result is the skilful, modest, upright, faithful, large-souled workman. Such is the lesson which this exhibition is teaching to tens of thousands. The material recompense of labor is indispensable, but the honor paid to the achievement of the highly deserving workman is beyond and above this as the sky is above the earth. Nor is this all. I see in every great exposition an incitement to that industrial co-operation which seems to me, even though distant and difficult, nevertheless, inevitable. Strikes for higher wages, strikes for shorter days, lock-outs, trade unions, all suggest to me the radical vice of our mode of determining the workman's compensation. He should manifestly be paid in proportion to the value or excellence of his product. He is oftener paid in proportion to the time he manages to consume in creating or fashioning it. Hence, eye-service, dawdling, and the production of fabrics or wares that look well but fail to wear or serve well. This cannot always endure. You need not tell me that any essential change is difficult, for I know already that all genuine reforms are only achieved through suffering and sacrifice, and after repeated failures. You do not frighten by asserting that co-operative industry involves complicated, troublesome account-keeping, for I know that despotism is the simplest form of government, and slavery requires less reckoning, and bargaining, and bookkeeping than any system of free labor. Do not ask me to say just how co-operation is to be reduced to practice, for I cannot tell. That there will be experiments, mistakes, failures in the earlier tentative stages of the reform, I foresee that rogues and charlatans will seize upon it, in the hope of thereby promoting their own selfish ends. I clearly see all this, but I think I discern a brighter vista, eclipsing away beyond it, now that the Republican theory has been fully applied to the Government and proved a success. After making all due allowance for drawbacks, I believe its application to industry is only a question of time; that the workers who make clothes or shoes, or whatever else, may minister to the human sustenance and comfort, will learn how to do this as partners, rather than as hirelings, dividing equitably and wholly the proceeds, instead of accepting a share of them as wages. Years, if not ages, may yet be required to perfect the safeguards whereby the co-operation of workers alone may be rendered practicable, beneficent, and secure; and yet I feel assured that the day will come in which he who wants a house built in Cincinnati will apply to a corporation of practical builders, organized like any bank or railroad company, bargain with the agent of that corporation as he now does with a master-builder or firm, and have his work done at least as well and as reasonably as now, while the stipulated price will be wholly and fairly apportioned among those who have earned it. If you ask where is the capital to be had, I point to the hundreds of millions now deposited in savings banks, whereof, at least, two-thirds belong to working men and women, and say, 'There it is.' The depositors are careful, saving, thrifty persons, who will not risk their scanty hoards in rash experiments, as indeed they should not; but whenever it shall have been demonstrated that they may as safely invest in co-operative undertakings as lend to those by whom the laboring class are now hired and paid, there will be no lack of capital for such investment, even though the rich should supply none of it. Ours is preeminently an age of invention, of industrial progress. I can remember a time when the steamboat was still a novelty and a fireside marvel; when no mile of iron track had yet been laid on the surface of our planet; when American canals were merely contrivances for circumventing cataracts, anyhow; when no steam-propelled vessel had ever crossed a sea; and when the electric telegraph was as inconceivable as a broad, firm highway to the moon. To mow grass, cut grain, or sew garments by machinery, was then unimagined. We exported no grain but that grown near the shores of the Atlantic, its bays and inlets; and our mails were wholly drawn by horses, at an average speed of less than 50 miles per day. Looking back at the immense strides of invention and machinery, of steam and electricity, during the present century, and mainly in my day, who can rationally doubt that industrial progress is yet on the threshold of its career; that the inventions of the next half century must far surpass in scope and utility those of the preceding. Happy the generation just entering upon the stage of being, if its leaders and teachers shall realize that the noblest achievement toward which its exertions should be directed—the highest attainment within its reach—is a more generous, more enlightened, more courageous, more devoted generation to follow it, qualified and incited to take the work which its predecessor has laid down, and bear it on to still grander, more beneficent triumphs."

This concluded, he went through the Exposition halls, followed by many curious visitors, though the attendance at the Exposition did not appear to have been much increased by the prospective presence of the famous visitor. Mr. Greeley then returned to the Burnet House, and spent an hour to gain strength for his speech. The Democratic and Liberal Republican Executive Committees had made arrangements by which the clubs of each ward could be called out on a moment's notice, in case he should consent to speak. This consent was obtained as early as 4 in the afternoon, and word was at once sent abroad to the ward clubs. By half-past 7 processions were formed in streets in various places, and shortly after 8, with lighted torches and transparencies, and music, moved in the direction of the Burnet House, taking position on Third street, from which balcony it was understood he would speak. An immense throng blocked up Third and Vine streets simultaneously with the arrival of the ward processions. Twenty minutes before nine Mr. Greeley made his appearance on the balcony, corner of Third and Vine, and was introduced by Hon. J. L. Keck. As soon as the crowd caught a glimpse of him there was great cheering. As soon as this subsided, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF OHIO: I am here a guest at the invitation of the Common Council of Cincinnati. It is their desire, as it was my wish, that I should, while their guest, abstain from any remarks which might seem to savor of a partisan purpose, and I fully designed, had I been left at liberty, so to speak that no one of any party could possibly have taken exceptions to it. But there has been an attack made upon me since I came here which I will trust to the hospitality and the generosity of my entertainers to me, to permit me to repel here and now. Last evening, at Pittsburgh, in the course of some offhand remarks to a vast assemblage, I took this, I took the pains to explain the circumstances, the extraordinary, unprecedented circumstances, under which I was impelled in the winter of 1860 and 1861 to offer, in good faith, to submit the whole question of union or disunion to the fair, unconstrained vote of the Southern people. After due deliberation and discussion, I said then, that it was my belief, and it is still my belief, that had the people been allowed such a free and fair opportunity, they would have decided that the Union should be maintained. Those remarks, which I made last evening, have been misrepresented; have been, I think, perverted into an expression of present belief and present conviction that any State has a right to dissolve this Union at its own good pleasure. Fellow-citizens, I utterly repudiate and condemn that sentiment. [Cheers.] I do not believe that any State, or that ten States, even a majority of the States, has a right to dissolve our Union. [Applause.] That Union is founded on the Constitution. It is a chartered Government, not a mere league. It does not constitute a Confederacy merely, but a nation; not a Government of limited and defined powers, but of unlimited duration. I believe that the Union is not only destined to be, but was intended to be, perpetual, and I believe that our great civil war, if there ever was any reasonable doubt as to the nature of that Union, has settled that doubt forever. [Renewed applause.]—that slavery is dead and that the Union abides forever. Such is the sum and substance of the verdict pronounced through the issues of our great contest. There is no longer a question, there can never again arise a question, as to the perpetuity of the Union. The apple of discord, the only thing that ever made any American hostile to his own country and constitution, has utterly perished. Thenceforth the American Union abides forever, grounded in the affections in the necessities, in the fervent devotion of the whole American people. If there ever shall again arise a question of disunion, that question will be present, not for the South, not for the Southern section of this nation. But no such a question will or can arise. As perpetual as the hills, as solid as the everlasting rocks, the Union of these States abides and must abide forever. One sentiment, one purpose animates the American heart, and that is that the Union of the States must and shall be preserved. [Cheers.] Now, fellow-citizens, if I may be allowed, let me say a few words more, generally with regard to your position, your duties, and your prospects. Cincinnati may be regarded as very nearly in the industrial and commercial centre of our present population. What the future may bring forth we cannot tell, but to-day the city is nearly in the middle of the great commercial movement of the industrial activity of the American people. Its hills, smiling in the summer abundance, looking lovely on each other from the north and the south. Its mighty river, which leaves your city in its gentle current, is a persuasive to union and reconciliation. We are to be evermore one people. Let us be a harmonious people, united in heart and hope, as well as in geography, in political associations. Let us resolve to cultivate the graces and the charities of fellow-citizenship. Let us resolve that from this city there shall go forth an influence to the North and to the South, which shall bind the people together with the cord of a sweeter and stronger affection than they have ever yet known. Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to stand in the city which has been honored by the holding of the Cincinnati Convention, whereupon went forth the noblest platform of principles ever presented to the American people. [Applause.] These principles commend themselves to my judgment. They are dear to my heart. If I could do anything to give ascendancy, perpetual and complete, to these principles, I would gladly do it. If my success or my defeat could promote their advancement and commend them to the hearts of the people, I should rejoice alike in that success or that defeat. I believe they represent the best thought, the best purpose, the best aspirations of the American people. As such I accept them. As such I am proud to be even in any capacity identified with their preservation. It was not my expectation to be presented as a candidate by that Convention. That honor was conferred upon me, and I thankfully and readily accepted it. And I thank you, my fellow citizens, for the cordiality, thank you for the unanimity, for the majesty and strength in which you have responded to it. As one of your number, I take the place in your ranks which has been assigned me, and will endeavor to bear the banner with honor, with truth, with justice, wherever the good providence of God may enable me to carry it.

At this period in Mr. Greeley's speech, the impatient crowd below were noisy; so much so that it was difficult for those to hear that were comparatively near him. After pausing a few moments, he concluded as follows:

And so, fellow-citizens, [illegible] able to make myself heard, I will relieve your attention and ask Governor Randolph to speak to you in my stead.

Governor Randolph was then introduced, and delivered a short speech. Cries were made for others, but, no one responding, the crowd gradually dispersed. To-morrow Mr. Greeley will have a reception at the Burnett House from 10 a. m. to 12 m., will go on 'Change, and at 3 o'clock leave for Louisville, where he will remain till Monday; thence to Indianapolis. *En route* here from Columbus, he made short speeches at London, Xenia, Morrow, and Loveland.

FOREIGN.

Convention of Old Catholics at Cologne.

Military Conscription to Be Abolished in Spain.

The Charges Against Edmond About.

Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The Old Catholics convened at Cologne yesterday. Much enthusiasm was manifested by the delegates, who number three hundred.

During the recent meeting of the Emperors here, the subject of the inviolability of private property at sea in time of war was considered by Prince Gortschakoff, Count Andrassy, and Prince Bismarck. It was regarded as a good omen for the final establishment of this principle, that the Governments of the United States, Austria, Germany, Russia, Italy, and Holland were united in its support.

Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 20.—A sharp debate occurred in the Cortes yesterday, between Zorilla, Minister of State, and Ulla, which resulted in a declaration by Zorilla that he would abolish the system of military conscription in Spain, and introduce in the Cortes a bill for the reorganization of the army.

Captain General Caballos has forwarded to the Department of War a plan for a campaign against the Cuban insurgents, which meets with the approval of Cordova. It is officially announced that the number of insurgents in arms against the Government in Cuba is 4,500, a great majority of whom are Mexicans, Dominicans, and Americans.

France.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The wife of Bismarck has arrived at Torquay, where she will soon be rejoined by her husband.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The American citizens resident in Paris are all preparing to give a grand banquet to the representatives of the United States in the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

The Council of Ministers held a protracted meeting to-day, for the purpose of considering measures to secure public tranquility on the 22d of September, the anniversary of the establishment of the first Republic. Thiers presided over the Council.

Diplomatic notes have been exchanged between France and Germany concerning the arrest of Edmond About. The charge on which the French author is to be tried by court-martial consists of two counts. One accuses him of publishing hostile articles in German territory in October, 1871, and the other with circulating the same in the Province of Lorraine. M. About sends word from his prison to Thiers, entreating him to be calm and take no step in the case which would imperil France.

A letter purporting to have been written by Don Carlos to the Pope, is circulating in Paris. It promises a speedy renewal of the Carlist insurrection in Spain, with ample means.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Prince Arthur opened Round Bay Park, at Leeds, yesterday, with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of a large concourse. A ball was given at the Town Hall in the evening.

During a thunder storm, yesterday, the lightning struck a mill in Littleborough, Lancashire, and killed four women. Several other operatives were injured.

DUBLIN, Sept. 20.—A meeting to protest against the occupation of Rome, which was advertised some days ago, has been indefinitely postponed for some unexplained cause.

An immediate decline in the price of coal is confidently expected.

The steamships Greece and Russia have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The London *Telegraph* of the 9th says: "Tumult, discord, and dissension, if not disorganization, have been the characteristic features of the continued sessions of the International Congress. Six of the foremost members, including the President, M. Ranvier, have seceded from the conclave, in despair of founding that international political solidarity of the working classes, to which their efforts and most of the discussion have been directed. They were also adverse to the transfer of the General Council to America. One of the curious results of the meeting is the despatch of a letter to the three Emperors at Berlin, in which this democratic conclave expresses its hope that the conference of sovereigns will have results favorable to a durable maintenance of peace and a pacific solution of social questions."

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Westminster, of the Church of England, and the Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, United States, were present at the opening of the Old Catholic Congress at Cologne to-day. Among the speakers were Dr. Rohe, of New York.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The mine owners of New Castle, to-day, in reply to the demands of a deputation from the Miners' Association, refused the advance of 15 per cent in wages on the ground that the price of coal has already fallen, and a further considerable decline is expected.

Mrs. Scott Siddons is a passenger on the steamship City of Brussels, which sailed yesterday from Liverpool to New York.

Russia.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Information has been received here from St. Petersburg, indicating that the members of the International Statistical Congress were treated by the Russian Government and municipality of St. Petersburg with marked kindness and the highest consideration. There appears to be a general desire among the European members of the Congress to hold the next session, two years hence, in the United States.

Italy.

ROME, Sept. 20.—The eldest brother of the Pope is dead.

SPORTING.

The Lexington Races.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 20.—First race, produce stakes, for 2-year-olds, two mile heats, $50 each, p. p., $250 added.

Track was in fine order, and there was a large attendance.

Eagle's Laupe, by Lightning 1
Buford's Malili, by Marian 3
Thomas' War Jig, by War Dance .... 2 dis.
Time—3:49; 3:37¼.

Second race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, mile dash, $50 each, p. p., $250 added. Thirteen horses started in this race, making it the most exciting race of the week.

Grimstead's Rockford, by Lightning 1
Grimstead's Jean Valjean, by Lightning 2

For the third place, a dead heat between James Marramco, by Planet, and Cadwallader's Vandalia, by Vandal. Rest not placed.

In the second race, when the horses were first brought out, Buford's Count Fisto, half brother to Enquirer, ran off, and ran three miles before his rider could control him. Notwithstanding this accident, he ran in the third race, and occupied a respectable position.

The trotting races also came off to-day. There were two races. The first, 3-year-old stake races, 14 entries:

Dr. Herr's Membrino Kate, by Membrino Patchen 1 1
Terrell's Ellie Clay 3 2
Chiles' Baron Rothschild .... 2 dis.
George's Bob Marcy .... dis.
Time,—2:48½; 2:44½.

Second race, 4 year old stake, ten entries.

Epperson's John E 1 1 1
Stanhope's Maggie Main .... 2 2 dr
Turner's Ku-Klux 3 3 2
Boswell's Chamonix .... dis
Time,—2:47¼, 2:48¼, 2:48¼.

To-morrow will be a field day among the racing men. There will be five races over the Association course, for each of which there are a number of entries.

Prospect Park Races.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—There was a good attendance, including many ladies, and fine trotting, at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds to-day. Mile heats, 3 in 5, for a purse of $1,350; $800 to first, $350 to second, $200 to third. Won by Gazelle in 2:37½, 2:35½, and 2:30. Grace Bertram took the second money and Ed. Foster the third money. Gazelle was not the favorite, and not sold in the pools.

Second race, mile heats, purse $2,000; $1,000 to first, $600 to second, and $400 to third.

American Girl 1 1 2 1 1
Rosalind 2 2 1 2 2
Geo. Palmer 3 3 3 3 3
Time: 2:24, 2:25, 2:24, 2:30, and 2:25¼.

Heavy Robbery.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 20.—Joseph Ordish, of California, who had been visiting New York, and was returning home on the through train from New York, discovered, when at Newark, O., that his pocketbook had been picked from his inside coat pocket, containing five $1,000 treasury notes, eight $500 bills, ten $100 bills, and $10,000 in notes. He has authorized Detective Macabe, of this city, to offer $2,000 reward for the return of the property or the capture of the thieves.

MARRIED.

HIELD—HAMILTON—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, Sept. 16, 1872, Fred. Hield, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss Agnes Hamilton, of Goderich, Canada.

DIED.

PAGE—In this city, on Friday, 20th inst., Edward Robertson Page, aged 5 months, infant son of Wm. B. and Florence T. Page.

Funeral from 606 Wabash av., on Sunday, at 11 a. m.

POWELL—On the 19th inst., [illegible], infant son of George Powell, aged 10 months.

Funeral to-day, by cars, to Calvary.

LITTLE—In this city, on Friday, 20th inst., William Little, aged 61 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 421 West Monroe-st., on Sunday, [illegible] at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

SINCLAIR—At Carthage, Mo., on Sept. 11, of diphtheria, J. Carleton Sinclair, youngest son of Geo. G. and Frances E. Sinclair, aged 1 years and 1 month, formerly of Chicago.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren, Lodge No. 209, A. F. and A. M.—Special communication in Lessing Hall, No. 11 North Clinton-st. this (Saturday) evening, at 8 o'clock, for work on F. C. degree. By order of the Master,
SAML C. SMITH, Secretary.

Masonic.

Siloam Council, No. 53, Royal and Select Masters'.—Stated Assembly, this Saturday evening. Work.
J. J. FRENCH, T. I. G. M.

Ancient Order of Foresters.

The officers and members of the other Courts are cordially invited to be present at the opening of Court Vulcan, No. 5,707, on this evening at 8 p. m., at Sullivan Hall, [illegible].
JAMES CAVERLY, Chairman of Organization.
H. P. McLAUGHLIN, Sec.

HATS.

SCOTT,
"The Hatter,"
21 WEST MADISON-ST.,
(Between the Sherman and Briggs Houses.)
Has the largest and finest stock of Gents' FALL HATS, and marked THE LOWEST PRICES.

MORRIS,
21 and 272 West Madison-st.
Fall Styles of Hats and Caps.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL

	Yards.	Delivered.
Large Egg	$8.50	$9.50
Small Egg	8.50	9.50
Range	8.50	9.50
Chestnut	8.50	9.50
Old Co.'s Lehigh Lump	....	11.00
Blossburg	....	9.50
Briar Hill	....	10.00

Notice of Removal.

We desire to notify our customers that, on October the first, we shall remove into our new and commodious office, No. 19 in the new Chamber of Commerce, having selected this location as most convenient for our Retail customers.

Coal by the cargo, Buffalo circular prices, F. O. B.

BLAKE, WHITEHOUSE & CO.

UNDERWEAR.

UNDERWEAR.

Every desirable weight in Silk, Merino, Scotch Wool, Cotton Flannel, Wool Flannel, and Cashmere.

Handling quantities of these extra-fine goods scarcely equalled by any firm, we are prepared to give LOWEST prices.

WILSON BROS.,
318 Wabash-av., 35 West Madison-st. (Sherman House), Chicago,
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

ELEVATORS.

STORER'S
UNION SAFETY
HAND & STEAM ELEVATOR,
OR HOISTING MACHINES,

For Stores, Warehouses, Factories, &c., combining speed, power, convenience, and absolute safety against accidents, and acknowledged to be superior to any in use. This Hoisting Machine is selling rapidly, and gives universal satisfaction. Every Machine Warranted.

OFFICE AND FACTORY,
122 to 128 Michigan-st.
OSGOOD & STORER.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
Norman C. Perkins

Has removed his law office to Rooms 12, 13 and 14, in Kendall's building, on south west corner of Washington and Dearborn-sts. But his office as Assignee of the STATE INSURANCE COMPANY will continue to be at 479 Wabash-av. (corner Eldridge Court) where the first dividend of forty per cent. will be paid on and after the 26th inst., from 10 to 2 o'clock.

STOVES.

DIAMOND
& RUBY
FURNACES.
JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.
BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by
FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
58 & 60 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

The Franklin Iron Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
HITCHCOCK & CARTER.

Have on hand, and are manufacturing, a large and varied assortment of Stoves and Stove Ware, which they offer to the trade at the lowest prices. Circulars and price lists sent on application.
Address THE FRANKLIN IRON CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

STOVES.

Go to WM. & A. W. WHEELER'S, 315 State-st., and see the American Base Burner, the "King of Stoves." All the latest improvements.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN,
On Chicago City property, in sums not less than $1,000. MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN.
Money to loan at market rates. Large amounts (currency) at 8 per cent per annum. Apply to
E. G. MASON, 923 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 73 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE.

Locks! Locks!
FOR SALE.
RUSSELL, CORBIN & BRANFORD LOCKS at 30 per cent off mfg. list, for 10 days, at 50 West Madison-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 PACKAGES
OF
Fractional Currency
TO EXCHANGE FOR
NATIONAL CURRENCY,
AT
Tribune Office.

POLITICAL.

5th Ward
LIBERAL RALLY.

This (Saturday) evening, at the Wigwam, on Douglas-av., near Cottage Grove, the voters of the Fifth Ward will be addressed by
Egbert Jamieson, Esq.
AND BY
Hon. Jesse O. Norton.
All voters are invited to be present.

CLOTHING.

FINEST CLOTHING!

We have on hand the largest stock of FINE and FASHIONABLE CLOTHING ever brought to this city, which we offer at prices that defy competition, all our own manufacture.

EDWARDS,
BLUETT & CO.
45 & 47 West Madison-st.,
Under Sherman House, and
376 STATE-ST.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS
AND
ORGANS.

300 PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on the most favorable terms.
Invoices received daily of Hallet, Davis & Co. Pianos, Great Union Pianos, Smith's American Organs.
New Pianos and Organs to rent.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Cor. Wabash-av. and 13th-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

GRAIN.
WM. J. POPE. S. L. DAVIS.
POPE & DAVIS,
216 Washington-st., Chicago.
Grain, Flour, and Seeds on Commission.
We make Cash Advances on Consignments.
Shipments and Correspondence invited.

CAMPAIGN GOODS.

FLAGS,
BANNERS, BADGES,
UNIFORMS, &c.
GEO. F. FOSTER,
12 South Market-st.

GUNS.

"GUNS."

TWO THOUSAND GUNS now in stock. The Trade will find our line complete in all grades. We have also fifty RIFLE and SHOT, in Twist and Steel. Write for Catalogue and enclose business card.

BIGGS, SPENCER & CO.,
335 WABASH-AV.

REAL ESTATE.

SPLENDID PROPERTY,
S. E. Corner Dearborn and Ohio-sts.,
AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY, SEPT. 23, at 3 p. m., at our salesroom, 158 East Madison-st., will be sold Lots 3, 12, and 21, Block 18, Wolcott's Addition to Chicago, being 100 feet on Ohio-st. by 100 feet on Dearborn-st. Title perfect. Abstract of title furnished.

Terms—One-third cash; purchaser to assume an incumbrance of $9,000, due 1 February, 1874, with 8 per cent interest, and one of $4,500, due in 1, 2, and 3 years from March 1, 1872, with interest at 7 per cent; balance in 1 year, at 8 per cent interest.

G. C. THAYER & CO.,
Real Estate Auctioneers, 158 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE, TO CAPITALISTS.

Forty acres in Sec. 4, 37, 15—only a short distance from South Chicago. Improvements, and is a splendid investment. We are the only parties authorised to offer this for sale. Also valuable acre property in Sec. 15, 38, 14.
MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MILLINERS.

An established business of 14 years, with stock and fixtures complete, is offered at a bargain. The location is one of the most desirable, and town not equaled for beauty or enterprise in the West.

This is one of the best opportunities for a party to engage in business to be found anywhere. Terms easy to the right party. Apply by letter immediately. Address
BOX 15 CHICAGO P. O.

WANTED.

Partner Wanted.
A PARTY WITH $40,000.

To join in building an $80,000 business block, on one of the best business corners in Chicago; the ground under a 30 years' lease. Will give such party a half interest in lease and building; estimated to rent over $20,000 per year. Or will sell the lease. Call at FIDELITY SAFE DEPOSITORY, 143 East Randolph-st.

PARTNER WANTED, WITH $15,000,

In an old-established manufacturing business, which is in good running order, and paying good profits. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago, giving full name and reference.

WANTED.

A salesman for a Wholesale Notion House. A man of experience, that has a trade of his own; no other need apply. Address F 15, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

The convenient and well-located store and basement, with side track, Nos. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st. Can be rented as a whole or in parts to good advantage. Inquire of
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 38 & 40 Lake-st.

TO LET.

First-class 4-story marble front store, on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe-sts. Will be finished to suit tenant. Good vaults in basement and first floor.
MEAD & COE, 73 West Madison-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNION PARK HOTEL,
521 West Madison-st.
Terms, $2.50 per day. Horse cars and omnibusses pass the door every 3 minutes. Boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

Blank Books and Memorandum Books,
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

LONDON.

The Strike of the Building Trades.

Further Negotiations Between the Workmen and the Masters.

Agreements Finally Reached, and the Three Months' Strike Ended.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

My last letter, relative to the disputes in the London Building Trade left it entering upon a new phase. The Masons had come to terms with the Masters, the previous "lock-out" was withdrawn, and the newly-formed Central Association of the employers was growing in strength and numbers. The Masons' terms of 47 hours for twelve weeks in winter, and 59½ hours for 49 weeks in summer, at 8½d per hour, were offered to and injected by the other branches, who preferred standing out for the "nine hours and nine pence, with a code of working rules pure and simple." This the Masters refused with equal firmness, and forthwith the branches proceeded to carry out the project of establishing an

AMALGAMATED BUILDING TRADES COMMITTEE,

consisting of two representatives from each. Mr. Marcus Sinclair, of the Carpenters and Joiners' Nine-Hours Committee, was elected Chairman, and Mr. George Shipton, who is a Workingman's candidate for a seat in Parliament at the next general election, and President of the Operative House-Painters' Society, appointed Secretary. One of the first resolutions of the Amalgamated Committee was to appeal to the public for moral support, through a mass-meeting in Hyde Park; but the Carpenters and Joiners' Delegation no sooner heard of it than they determined to "run" another meeting, with a demonstration, which, nevertheless, took place on the 27th of July, and was attended with complete success. The following resolutions, being the result, will show:

1. That, seeing the necessity for a reduction in the working hours of our industrial population has been recognized by the country generally, we are in the opinion that the time will warrant us in asking from our employers the concessions we solicit, and we accordingly tenaciously adhere to the demand for nine hours, with such regulations as shall prevent a violation of the nine hours principle, and make systematic overtime impossible. That the present high state of prosperity of the country, and the increased expenses of living, make it necessary that we should seek an advance of pay on our present rate, so as to prevent her being reduced below their economic value, and to enable us to participate in a fair share in the increased wealth which we have helped to produce. 3. That, considering the situation and surroundings of the present dispute, we do not deem it to be a hopeful and honorable settlement of the question is the best course to pursue; and this meeting empowers the Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Building Trades Committee to make terms with the employers on the basis of the foregoing resolutions, as to principle, and to use their discretion as to mode of carrying out and regulate the working conditions of the trade.

In the meanwhile, the Amalgamated Committee had induced the Masters' Association to

ASSENT TO AN AGREEMENT

whereby it was provided that two deputations should assemble at the office of the latter, representing both sides, and "having full power to discuss the following points, and, if possible, to conclude an arrangement for settling the present dispute: 1. As to whether any variation in the working hours can be satisfactorily made which would give equal advantages to the whole trades, without disturbing the arrangement made with the Masons. 2. Whether any mutually satisfactory arrangement can be made for establishing a system of working rules."

The Carpenters and Joiners, however, who appear to have thus early become exceedingly distrustful of the Amalgamated Committee, join it only with a view to its destruction; but appointed Mr. Sadler, their Chairman, and Mr. Grendy, a delegate, to wait upon the Masters, "with instructions to accept the 51 hours' week with all the rounds both in shops and on jobs, with wages of 8½d per hour up to the 1st of March, 1873, with a guarantee that, on and after that date, 9d per hour shall be paid for the 51 hours, with a code of working rules to be settled by arbitration; but the men not to resume work until such code has been framed and signed." This the Masters also refused to depart from the "hard and fast line" of 51 hours, while the Plasterers would agree to nothing which did not show a departure from the Masons' terms. Hence when the day came for the meeting of the two deputations, neither the Carpenters, nor the Bricklayers, nor the Plasterers were allowed to participate in the deliberations, because they had not come perfectly free and unfettered, like the opposite side. The discussion, which lasted many hours, was consequently left to the Painters, Builders, Metal-Workers, and Laborers, who had the requisite full powers; but the conference ended in nothing, as none of them could make out a case for the Masters' satisfaction for "reduction in the working hours," already arranged. All parties, therefore, reverted to their former position. The Carpenters and Joiners rescinded their resolutions finally for the present, and, raising the cry of "No surrender," nominated two deputations "to stump" Lancashire and Yorkshire, with a view of gathering in funds in immediate support of the strike men; Mr. Sadler, their Chairman, who was to form part of the Yorkshire deputation, declaring that "there was now no other alternative but to continue the struggle, but it might be necessary to alter their plan of action. A general meeting of the

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER BUILDERS,

with Mr. R. Haunen in the chair, was immediately convened, to receive the report of their deputation, and, after hearing it unanimously resolved, That, finding that the recent efforts at conciliation have been unattended with any good result, this meeting stand adjourned for a month;" to the 29th of August, in which the Bricklayers and Painters resorted to a guerrilla strike warfare, withdrawing all men from the most pressing jobs and works; and the Carpenters and Joiners once issued a circular to prevent men coming from the country to fill the vacant shops. Vigilance Committees were appointed at various points, and "rats," of whom there were now 35 "struck," were harassed in every direction. At the subsequent weekly meetings of the Masters' Delegations, the most encouraging reports were forthcoming, and confident resolutions passed to keep up the spirit of the workmen, who were now receiving dividends at the rate of 15s per week only. The accounts from the Provinces were no less cheeringly descriptive; but the change of action hinted at by the Chairman before his departure was never developed; so, by and by, there came ominous whispers

OF DISCONTENT AMONGST THE MEN.

Meat and coals were at famine-prices, and men with families, who were not Trades-Unionists, who had not their 51s. supplemented by the strike-pay of 15s. from the Society, were unable to hold out much longer. It got wind, too, somehow or other, that recruiting the Societies was probably as much the object of obtaining the strike as achieving the nine hours and nine pence; and no sooner were these suspicions aroused than men began to drop off, who were afterwards forced to the ground." shops. Then came a talk of reducing the army to about 6.0, by throwing open all but shops the most pressing with contract work, so as to bring up the dividend to something like a living rate. The scheme, however, was never allowed to get beyond a mere suggestion; and, as time wore on, the cry arose not of "Still they come," but "Still they go." At a benefit performance given in the Grecian Theatre—a mid-London house much patronized by the operative class, for the strike fund, the first outside thought of a wish to renew negotiations escaped in a prologue spoken *apropos* of the position and claims of the Strikers, which was thus alluded to:

To strike or not! The strike, that is the question.
We're open still to any fair suggestion.

Born to work, and wed to trade-disasters,
We're heralded down in levelling to our masters
What boots our skill if we are without ambition
To make our trade a ladder to position?

"Union is strength." When workmen pull together.
They would not fear old age or rainy weather,
"Chips of a block" whose roots are deep and wide.

Our grand old charter is sustained and guided,
Our guild dates back to early mystic ages,
And on its scroll we've mariners and we've sages.

And yet, a week before, Mr. Davis, who occupied the Chair at the Nine-Hour Demonstration at the Brown Bear Tavern, insisted "The prospects of the strike were as good as ever, and by keeping firm with an original memorial, the men would ultimately come off victorious." Accordingly, it was so. more received That, from information obtained from the various districts in the Metropolis, from the amount of encouragement received from the Provinces, and from investigations carefully made, the Central Committee recommend to the delegates not to alter the present position, but to adhere to the terms of the memorial."

It became evident, however, that the strike was every day

NARROWING IN ITS PROPORTIONS,

and, as one journal plainly remarked, "resolved itself into the ordinary trade question, and, from which, as it was made more complicated and confusing by it that the title of the play acted on the benefit-night was pronounced to be singularly appropriate with the real state of affairs as they were represented. The Tangled Skein—A Mystery." But we had not to wait very long for the clearing up of the mystery. It could not be concealed. Albert Hall, the scene of defeat in the rank; the Society men to slender to support the non-Society men; the best time of the year for continuous work was rapidly passing away; the competitors to go in was growing. The old men, with three or four children to provide for, were being starved into submission; the young fellows, with watches and Albert chains dispensing, were proving the flavor of the mild Havanas, or the occasional "eight hours at the seaside for

25s" to which they were accustomed; so, in the end, it came to pass, picket reports consisted of the few but significant words, "Can't keep 'em out any longer." At the next meeting, therefore, of the Delegation, it was intimated the country deputations would probably soon be recalled; that something must be done to bring matters to a speedy crisis, or the affair would get from their jurisdiction; whereupon it was proposed to take "immediate action against some of the most busy firms that have not locked out or have not been struck;" but the proposition only found three supporters, and another week was suffered to elapse before the "same thing" was attempted. Then the Central Committee,

SCENTED UP SUFFICIENT COURAGE

to propound the following:

That, in consideration of the declared unwillingness of the Carpenters and Joiners of London to negotiate with the employers to effect a settlement of the existing dispute, we deem it our imperative duty to take such measures for carrying out that object, and that the Committee be invested with full powers to settle all points in dispute.

At first the resolution was almost hissed down; but again a warning voice gave note of the temper of the men outside, and eventually it was carried by 26 votes to 19. A deputation being appointed with the Committee in carrying it out. The Masters' Committee were scattered about the country for the holidays, and some days elapsed before a quorum could be got together to consider it; but the delay was not without its advantage, as it afforded the opportunity for the members of the Amalgamated Building Trades Committee to get themselves in a similar position. The Bricklayers, however, elected to go separately; the Plasterers, Painters, Metal-Workers, and Laborers conjointly. Ripley, in Staffordshire, was fixed to town, and, having consented to reopen negotiations, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday last, the 28th, 29th, and 31st of August, was appointed for the meeting of the respective deputations. On the first day

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS

were treated with. The employers were represented by Messrs. B. Cubitt, in the Chair (Holland & Hannen), Brass, Shaw (Jackson & Shaw), Macey, Trollope, (Trollope & Sons), and Stanley G. Bird, the Honorary Secretary of the Central Association of Master Builders; the men by Messrs. Burgess (Carpenters' Society), Greenly (London Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners' Society), Mortimer (Manchester Amalgamated Carpenters and Joiners' Society), Allebrey (General Union of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain and Ireland), Whaley (London Amalgamated Society), and Mathin, Secretary to the Nine-Hours' Delegation (General Union of Carpenters and Joiners). After being in consultation for upwards of six hours, the parties came to the following agreement, viz:

SEPTEMBER 3, 1872.

The working hours to be 51 hours all the year round for Carpenters and Joiners in shops, and all hands per week for forty weeks summer; and all hands per week for forty weeks summer; and all hands per week for forty weeks summer;

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A Low Price.

THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CENT GOLD BONDS,

Interest Payable April and October, at Union Trust Company, at

90 and Accrued Interest.

This road is the western link in the new AIR LINE from Buffalo to Chicago, and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all directors either in the Chicago & Northwestern or the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; George Opdyke of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by January 1, and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of the Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Bankers, 27 Pine-st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, Bankers, 10 Wall-st.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ANCHOR LINE.

REDUCED RATES.

SIXTY DOLLARS.

White Star Line

NEW YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

INMAN LINE

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

CITY OF NEW YORK, CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF MONTREAL, CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF BRUSSELS.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, 32 South Market-st., Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.

The demand for money in this market continues very active, and the inability of the banks to take all the first-class paper offered throws a large amount into the hands of street brokers, who are offering it at from one to one and a half per cent per month. The demand for accommodation comes not only from the city customers of the banks, but also from country banks who are asking their correspondents here to re-discount paper taken in the country, and a considerable portion of the loans of the banks of this city are now to this class of borrowers.

New York exchange is abundant at $1.00 per $1,000 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers buy at $1.50 per $1,000 discount, and sell at par.

Money is stringent in St. Louis and Cincinnati, and also throughout the West generally.

Matters seem to have quieted down in New York. Money is easier, and stocks and bonds have both reacted from the depression of Wednesday to about the same average of prices that ruled last week; gold alone is higher than last week. It seems probable the clique will be able to maintain the price, and, if it is necessary to give them a chance to get rid of their gold, they may cause another convulsion in the market.

ARBITRARY TREASURY DECISION.

Secretary Boutwell has just made a singular and arbitrary decision in regard to the new tariff. It seems some hair-splitter had raised doubts about the right of goods entered at the Custom House on Aug. 1 to have the benefit of the reduction of tariff which goes into effect after that day. It is well understood that goods that were in the Government bonded warehouses before Aug. 1, and not withdrawn until after Aug. 1, do get the benefit of the reduced tariff. But Secretary Boutwell has decided that goods entered on Aug. 1 are either too late or too early, or both, to be withdrawn at the reduced tariff, and that the duty must therefore be paid at the old rate of tariff. It seems that Acting Secretary Richardson had decided that it made no difference whether goods were entered at the Custom House of any American port on July 31, or Aug. 1; all he claimed was that, if they were not withdrawn from warehouse until after Aug. 1, they would be subject only to the reduced tariff. Secretary Boutwell, however, like a true pettifogger, [illegible] and insists that there shall be one exceptional day [illegible], on which day, if goods were entered at the Custom House, they shall be subject to the old tariff, no matter when they are withdrawn.

MUTILATED FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The Treasury and Postal Departments have made an arrangement by which Postmasters will be required to frank letters containing remittances of mutilated fractional currency to Washington for redemption. If it should be found that these letters go through and are answered promptly, it will be a great convenience to the retail merchants who from time to time accumulate small sums of filthy mutilated fractional currency, which, for want of some convenient arrangement for having it replaced with new notes, frequently becomes a dead loss.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

A New York paper calls attention to the fact that, "On Tuesday, Oct. 15, at noon, the National Board of Trade, representing the commercial interests of the entire country, will be convened at the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets. The Board is composed of delegates representing the local Boards of Trade or the Chambers of Commerce of Augusta, Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Dubuque, Denver, Louisville, Mobile, Milwaukee, Nashville, Newark, New Orleans, New York, Oswego, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Providence, Portland, Norfolk, Petersburg, Quincy, Richmond, San Francisco, Salem, St. Joseph, St. Louis, St. Paul, Toledo, Troy, and Wilmington. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Cincinnati each having two organizations represented, there are forty organizations represented. A Board of Trade was organized at New Haven, Conn., as early as 1794. Some years ago it was dissolved, but has recently been reorganized and will probably apply for admission to the National Board. The New York organizations are, the Chamber of Commerce, of which William E. Dodge, George Opdyke, S. B. Chittenden, and J. S. T. Stranahan are the delegates, and the New York Produce Exchange. George Opdyke is one of the Vice Presidents of the National Board. The Board formerly met on the first Wednesday of each year; but at the last annual meeting, held in St. Louis, the time of meeting was changed to the third Tuesday in October. The Board will be called to order at 12 m. precisely by Frederick Fraley, of Philadelphia, President of the Board, who will address the members, when the Board will be formally organized. William E. Dodge will welcome the delegates to the city in the name of the commercial interests of New York. President Fraley will respond, after which the Board will proceed to the consideration of business. The business in order is the report of the Executive Council on the state of commercial interests of the country, after which officers for the next year will be elected. The officers to be elected are a President, fourteen Vice Presidents, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who together constitute the Executive Council. Frederick Fraley, the present incumbent of the Presidency, has held the office two years. The preliminary proceedings will be conducted at the Chamber of Commerce. After the formal organization the Board will adjourn to the room in the City Hall that has been offered by Mayor Hall. The Board will probably continue its sessions till Saturday, Oct. 26."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote buying and selling rates in this market, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114	115½@115¼
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114	114¼
5-20s of '65	114¼	114½
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	113½	114
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	114	114½
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	114	114½@115
10-40s	107½	108½@108½
U. S. (new issue)	110½	[illegible]
U. S. Currency 6s	111¼	112@113
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s	92½@95	
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)		108½@109½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Money market easy today. Early in the day, call loans were made at 1 and 1-32, but afterwards rates declined, and late dealings were 5 to 4. Gold weaker to-day, and declined from 115¼, the lowest price, to 113½, closing at 114. Loans were from 1 for use to 2 down to 4 for carrying. Clearings, $44,000,000. Treasury disbursements to-day, $60,000. Governments firm in the morning, but declined at the close. Sterling dull at 7½ and 7¾. Stocks generally firm during the day, with an advance in prices, ranging from ¼ to 3 per cent. Harlem and Western Union showed a greater advance, the former advancing from 110 to 113, and the latter from 67¾ to 68. In the balance of the list the advance was ¼ to 1½ per cent,—most marked in Northwestern common, New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio, Rock Island, and Indiana Central. Volume of business not large. Erie was a marked exception to the general market, declining from 52½ to 49½. Market heavy at the close, and showed a decline of ¼ to ½ from the best prices of the afternoon. The banks held a meeting to consider the action of those members of the Association who refused to pay greenbacks on their certified checks in any way except through the Clearing House. It is understood that the Clearing House Association will adopt a rule which will prevent holders of large certified checks obtaining legal-tendering unless the checks come through the Clearing House. Public sentiment favors the position of the banks. It is understood that the lock-up people have decided to restore their locked up greenbacks to circulation. The November interest to be paid by the Government amounts to nearly eighteen millions, and fully nine-tenths of it belongs to European holders of our bonds. It is reported that a portion of the short interest in the stock market closed out to-day, but the amount still uncovered is known to be enormous. It is rumored that the cornering party in Erie have come to terms with the bears in the stock, but it is probable that the stock is to be immediately oversold, so extremely hazardous are dealings in one way or other.

Sterling, 107½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	115½	Coupons, '67	114
Coupons, '62	114½	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	114½	10-40s	108
Coupons, '65	114½	Currency 6s	111½
Coupons, '65 (new)	113½	New 5s	110½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	92	Virginias, old	44
Tennessees, old	71½	N. Carolinas, old	31
Tennessees, new	73	N. Carolinas, new	20
Virginias, new	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	91	St. Paul preferred	78½
W. U. Tel	68½	Wabash	79
Quicksilver	48	Wabash preferred	80
Adams' Express	93½	Fort Wayne	94
Wells & Fargo	75	Terre Haute	30
American	83½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
U. S. Express	75½	C. & A.	111
Pacific Mail	75½	C. & A. preferred	113
N. Y. Central	95½	O. & M.	43½
Erie	49½	C. C. & C.	89
Erie preferred	70	C., B. & Q.	134
Harlem	113	Lake Shore	95½
Harlem preferred	113	Indiana Central	38½
Michigan Central	112	Illinois Central	130
Pittsburgh	88	Union Pacific stocks	39
Northwestern	71½	Union Pacific bonds	87
N. W. preferred	86½	Cent. Pacific bonds	99½
Rock Island	109½	Del., Lack. & Wes'n	98½
N. J. Central	102½	B., H. & Erie	6½
St. Paul	54½		

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, Sept. 20.

CITY PROPERTY.

Union Park place, 40 ft s of Depot place, w f, [illegible] ft, with other property, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 48 and 49, in Frussing's s w Block of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated Aug. 15; consideration, $[illegible].

College st, bet Rhodes and Cottage Grove avs, [illegible] ft to alley, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $7,500.

Butterfield st, bet Thirty-second and Thirty-third sts, w f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 37, in Pope's Lots 1 to 4, etc, in Block 8, of Cook and Anderson's w ½ n e ¼ Sec 34, 39, 13, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 8 of Lots 1 and 2 of Lots 2 to 4 in Block 84, School Section Addition, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $[illegible].

Michigan av, s of Thirteenth st, w f, 48x180 ft, dated Sept. 9; consideration, $35,000.

Hinman st, [illegible] ft e of Robey st, s f, 25x134½ ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $700.

South Western av, [illegible] ft n e of Robey st, n w f, [illegible] ft to alley, dated Aug 9; consideration, $3,500.

Burnside st, bet Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated July 31; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 19 in s ½ Block 23, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 19; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 62 in Short's Block 22, Sec 7, 39, 14, with buildings, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,000.

Same as the above, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $1,300.

Lot 48, in Block 8, of sw ¼ Sec. 20, 39, 14, dated Sept. 3; consideration, $600.

Lot 33, in Block 12, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated July 29; consideration, $1,600.

Park av, between Hoyne and Robey sts, n f, 25x[illegible] ft, dated Sept 2; consideration, $[illegible].

S ½ Lot 14, in Block 31, of Ogden's Addition, dated Sept. 17; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 13, in Down's & Co's Subdivision [in w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 13, 39, 13, dated Sept. 12; consideration, $[illegible].

Lot 8 of Lot 129, in Butterfield's addition, dated March 17; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 20, 21, and 22, in Walker's Subdivision south of canal, in n w ¼ Sec. 31, 39, 14, dated July 19; consideration, $[illegible].

Lots 24, 25, and 26, in same, dated Aug. 24; consideration, $37,500.

Ruble street, south of Canalport av, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $800.

Kneer st, e of Sheffield av, n f, Lot 106, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 3 to 4, in Block 2, in Holstein, dated Sept. 10; consideration, $1,[illegible].

Lot 28, in Block 3 of Lots 13 to 15, in Ogden's s ½ n e ¼ Sec. 34, 39, 13, dated April 2; consideration, $400.

Lot 7, in Foskett's part of Block 76, of w ½ Sec. 27, 39, 14, dated July 11; consideration, $7,500.

Undivided ½ of Lots 4, 5, 6, and 11, in Freer's Subdivision w ½ n w ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 13, dated Sept. 20; consideration, $17,000.

Second st, between Leavitt and Hoyne sts, s f, Lots 85 and 86, dated Aug. 1; consideration, $1,300.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 85 and 86, in Block 1 of Block 13, e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 16; consideration, $1,800.

[illegible] ft of Lot 10, in Block 17, of e ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated Sept. 5; consideration, $1,400.

Lots 31 to 33, in Block 5, of Baxter's s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 20, 40, 14, dated Sept. 14; consideration, $1,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 5, in Block 2, of north 74 rods east of railroad, in n e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated Sept 18; consideration, $1,600.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

East 11½ acres of n w ¼ s e ¼ Sec 15, 39, 13, north of Barry Point road, dated Aug. 17; consideration, $20,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls.	5,888	4,688	3,709	3,137
Wheat, bu.	104,385	138,803	125,915	65,450
Corn, bu.	216,380	181,368	167,971	154,401
Oats, bu.	43,870	113,969	20,181	29,468
Rye, bu.	5,008	31,020	4,244	1,302
Barley, bu.	49,600	83,100	11,781	139,460
Grass seed, lbs.	112,480	127,000	21,672	49,560
Flax seed, lbs.	203,640	202,558	42,308	......
Broom corn, lbs.	20,660	64,350	4,180	20,000
Cured meats, lbs.	22,900	476,100	407,490	265,846
Beef, brls.	......	......	......	70
Pork, brls.	......	......	167	138
Lard, lbs.	5,290	4,290	86,839	83,636
Tallow, lbs.	31,880	9,270	36,150	......
Butter, lbs.	22,390	55,790	24,760	31,542
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,177	1,055
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, No.	853	1,130	......	......
Hides, lbs.	33,890	96,145	103,842	108,865
Highwines, brls.	247	180	244	400
Wool, lbs.	18,062	30,080	19,420	......
Potatoes, bu.	5,125	2,632	......	......
Lumber, m.	3,934	5,686	2,068	2,604
Shingles, m.	1,960	873	1,165	1,588
Lath, m.	335	225	122	227
Salt, brls.	3,576	4,380	1,931	2,766

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 3,421 bu wheat, 1,457 bu corn, 5,522 bu oats, 1,080 bu rye, 6,153 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 271 cars wheat; 407½ cars and 37,500 bu corn; 63 cars and 3,600 bu oats; 14½ cars rye; 164 cars barley. Total (910 cars), 412,000 bu.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., of Hong-Kong, state the exports of tea from China and Japan to the United States from May 24 to Aug. 3 as 7,729,617 lbs, of which 1,229,003 were from Japan. The total for the corresponding period in 1871 was 4,949,343 lbs; do in 1870 was 2,978,180 lbs.

These figures are instructive, as showing how much the Union Pacific Railroad has done to increase our commerce with China. The furnishing of a more direct route, which not only insures lower prices, but better quality on arrival, has enormously stimulated consumption at home; while it has also enabled the United States to export tea, instead of confining itself, as formerly, to importing it, and Chicago and the West are taking a very large share of the benefit. The favorite route (per rail) to New York from San Francisco, drops the teas at our doors at a cost of 8@10c ℔ lb less than we should be obliged to pay if we bought in New York. The direct result of this is a lessening of the cost of the enormous quantities of tea annually consumed in the Mississippi Valley to the extent of 10@12c ℔ lb, even with a better article. And this connection with California inures to our benefit in the one way not more than in the reverse direction; our shipments of provisions to San Francisco have been very large this year; and meats are far from being the only goods we now send direct to our brethren on the Pacific Slope.

THE MARKETS.

There was much less doing in produce circles to-day than usual; the shipping demand being generally light, while speculation seemed to have lost its edge, and forgot to be resharpened. Grain was easier, in consequence of the lessened demand, while provisions were firm. Hogs were dull and nominal. Buyers offer 20@25c per lb for choice new. A good degree of activity was witnessed in the grocery market, both staple and side goods meeting with a liberal inquiry. The changes in value were unimportant, an advance of ½c in bi-carbonate of soda being the only alteration worthy of mention. There was no abatement in the firmness noted for some time past in sugars, but the market was more settled, the increasing receipts having checked the upward tendency of prices. Syrups continue in large demand, and an advance is predicted. Coffees, rice, spices, and other articles were quoted steady. Dry goods were active and firm, notably so for standard cotton fabrics, for which there is beginning to be considerable speculative inquiry, as well as a large consumptive demand. The stock of standard prints is becoming somewhat reduced, but otherwise the market is amply supplied. Butter and cheese continue reasonably active, and both of these staples are quoted firm. Coal remains quiet and unchanged, selling at $9.50 for Lackawanna, Erie, Briar Hill and Blossburg. Fish met with a good demand, and, with the exception of a slightly easier feeling in lake fish, the market was firm. Hay, hides, and leather ruled steady at former rates. Oils were quoted firm at unchanged prices. The movement in lumber at the yards to-day was moderately large, and quotations were firmer on common and medium grades. The stocks are in good working condition. Their was a fair demand for metals, tinners' stock, and naval stores, and prices were nominally unchanged. Iron and steel were higher in price. Nails sold to a moderate extent upon the basis of $5.25 rates. Poultry, potatoes, and seeds were only fairly active at yesterday's ruling figures. Salt and building materials were active at quotations current on the two days preceding. Rail freights were active and firm.

Highwines were more active and a shade firmer than yesterday, though the reported sales of 300 brls were made at the same price—89c per gallon. But there were free buyers all through the session at that figure, in sympathy with a slightly additional firmness reported from New York.

Lake freights were dull at about yesterday's rates. The supply of vessels was reported scarce, and carriers asked an advance of 1c; but shippers were resolute, and would not concede it, though freely bidding our quotations of this morning. The few charters made were effected at those prices. A total of eight charters was reported, which will carry out 41,000 bu wheat, 80,000 bu corn, and 20,000 bu barley. Sail rates closed at 14c on corn, 15c on wheat, and 10c on oats, to Buffalo. wheat to Kingston, 24½c; corn to do, 23½c; corn to Dawson, 23½c. Through rates to Boston and Portland were 33c on corn. Wheat was taken early at 16c to Buffalo by steam.

Provisions were quiet. Mess pork was quoted steady at former prices for future, but in regard to present deliveries operators were all at sea. The owners of the great bulk of pork now here state that they are selling steadily for shipment at $14.50 per brl, and deny the truth of the report that they are paying 15 per cent interest for the use of the money to carry their stocks. They say their rates are not more than half of that figure. But, outside of that, however, there were reported to be sellers at $14.00, and that was probably about the price for car loads of 50 brls. Pork packed at other points can be obtained for even less money. Lard was quoted ⅛c higher, with a better demand, and none offering. Meats were also decidedly stronger, with a fair order demand for shipment. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $13.75; do, choice lots, $14.00@14.50; do seller October, $13.75 asked; do seller December, $12.00 for old, and $12.50 for new; do seller January, $12.50@12.75. Lard, cash or seller the month, 9@9½c; do seller December, 8½c; summer lard, 8½@9c for choice, and 8½c for ordinary; dry salted shoulders, 6¼@6½c; do short ribs, 8@8½c; English meats, for delivery in December or January, quoted at 6½@7c for short ribs; do short clear at 7½@7¾c, all boxed; sweet pickled hams, 13@14½c; bacon, clear sides, 11c; do breakfast, 11@12c; and do hams, 14@16c, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess do, $10.00; beef hams, $27.00@28.00 for new. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 60 brls mess pork at $14.50; 50 brls do at $13.75; 100,000 lbs shoulders, buyer to Oct. 15, at 6½c; 40 brls city tallow at 8¾c.

Flour was again in good demand for shipment, though reported easier in New York, and the trading would have showed a good aggregate of sales but for the light stocks, which caused the offerings of desirable brands to be much restricted. Prices were firm, notwithstanding the weakness in wheat. Bran was steady at the recent decline. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Avondale) at $9.25; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do (McCrackin's) at $9.25; 100 brls do at $7.12½; 100 brls do on p. t.; 1,000 brls spring extras on p. t.; 100 brls do at $7.25; 300 brls do at $7.00; 500 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls spring superfine at $5.50; 100 brls rye flour on p. t. Total, 2,400 brls. Also, 30 tons bran at $11.00 on track; and 10 tons middlings at $15.00 on track.

Wheat was moderately active, but weak, especially on car lots, which declined 1½c, while seller the month receded but 1@1½c from the closing prices of yesterday, though quoted steady in New York. But Liverpool was lower; the posted receipts were larger, and the volume is expected to show a further increase in succeeding days. This caused weakness, especially as the belief is growing that the short interest for this month is much less than has been represented; hence, that there will be but little trouble in filling the options yet out for this month. The shipping movement was unusually slow, as shown in the dullness of car lots, which may seem strange, seeing that there is a nominal profit of 9@4c on shipment to New York. The reason must be that shippers have no confidence in Eastern prices; which would probably fall if our own market should recede further owing to larger receipts. But there is another element in the deliveries, both in cash and options—the growing tightness in the money market, which is largely due to the expectation of a call for a bank statement. As that statement may not be called for till near the anniversary of the fire, when the winter movement of hogs will be in, requiring large sums of money for that purpose, it does not seem that there can be much permanent relief to the grain movement this autumn. Then the price of wheat is affected by the low price of other grain. A pound of wheat now costs very nearly as much as 3½ pounds of corn in this market, and the effect of that must be to materially diminish the demand for wheat to make good the European deficit,—the failing potatoes must be largely replaced by corn. Seller the month opened at $1.19½, declined to $1.18¼, advanced to $1.19½, fell to $1.17½, and closed at $1.17½. Seller October sold at $1.15¼@1.16¼, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at $1.14@1.14½. No. 1 spring closed at $1.20; No. 2 do at $1.18½; No. 3 do at $1.10½, and rejected do at $1.00. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.27; 1,200 bu do at $1.26½; 3,600 bu do at $1.25; 5,000 bu do at $1.25; 1,200 bu No. 2 do at $1.20½; 23,400 bu do at $1.20; 600 bu do at $1.19½; 7,600 bu do at $1.19; 12,000 bu do at $1.18½; 3,200 bu do at $1.18½; 1,200 bu do at $1.18½; 2,400 bu do at $1.18; 27,200 bu No. 3 do at $1.11; 200 bu do at $1.10½; 11,000 bu rejected at $1.00. Total, 97,600 bu.

Corn was dull, and ½@¾c lower; with less demand than on any day for several weeks past,—a fact partially due to the circumstance that our receipts yesterday were largely in excess of the shipments, and partially to the scarcity of freight room with the attempt to further advance freight rates. New York advices were conflicting. Hence the shippers took hold but sparingly, and the speculative demand was exceedingly light. It was reported that orders from the country to sell were more numerous than heretofore; but if so the holders of those orders wisely withheld them when they saw the prostration of the market. New York and Liverpool were both reported firmer, but this could have little effect, as there is still a margin of losses on the operation of shipments to the seaboard, and either Chicago prices must recede further, or New York advance, before the shipping movement to that city can become active. Seller October opened at 36½c, advanced to 37c, declined slowly to 36½c, and closed firmer at 36¾c when the latest advices were received from New York. Seller the month, or regular, sold at 35½@36½c, closing at the inside. Seller November sold to a small extent at 37½c. Strictly fresh receipts closed relatively firm at 36c, and rejected at 34½c. Cash sales were reported of 8,800 bu No. 2 corn at 36½c; 29,400 bu do at 36½c; 62,000 bu do at 37½c; 5,800 bu do at 36½c; 65,200 bu do at 36c; 14,400 bu do at 35½c; 19,800 bu do at 35½c; 800 bu do (special bin) at 37c; 15,000 bu rejected at 34½c. Total, 235,600 bu.

Oats were less active, and very steady, but averaged a shade easier than yesterday, there being very little demand for anything but car lots of strictly fresh receipts, at 24@24½c. Seller the month was almost inactive, at 24@24½c. Seller October was quiet at 24@24½c—mostly at the outside. The shipping demand was represented by zero. Cash sales were reported of 14,400 bu No. 2 oats at 24½c; 22,000 bu do at 24½c; 27,200 bu do at 24c; 4,200 bu rejected at 21c; 4,200 bu do at 20½c; 1,200 bu no grade at 16c, o t. Total, 72,800 bu.

Rye was in fair demand, and steady at yesterday's range of prices, the supply continuing light. Sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 57½c; 5,800 bu do at 57½c; 1,200 bu do (regular) at 57c; 2,200 bu rejected at 48c; 4,000 bu do at 47½c; 1,200 bu do at 47c. Total, 14,400 bu.

Barley was dull and very weak, declining about 1c on deliveries for this month, and 2c for October, under the more liberal receipts of the past few days, which were supplemented by an inspection of 164 car loads this morning. With these larger arrivals, and a slackening off in the shipping demand that almost amounts to cessation, the short interest not only withdrew their bids, but freely offered to sell still further short for this month—expecting that the increased supply will enable them to fill in at a much lower figure than now. The recent rapid advance was due to the fact that a great number of breweries wanted to start up at about the same time, and were almost bare of barley. Most of them have now obtained a running supply, and are able to hold back for a turn of the market in their favor. They will commence buying again when they think that prices have tumbled to a safe point, as they want more barley yet. Seller the month opened at 66½c, and closed dull at 65½c. Seller October opened at 68c, and declined to 64c at the close. Cash No. 2 closed at 65c. No. 3 was also weak, declining to 56c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 67½c; 21,200 bu do at 66½c; 8,600 bu do at 66c; 4,800 bu No. 3 at 56c; 3,600 bu do at 55½c; 800 bu do at 58c; 800 bu rejected at 48c; 400 bu do at 38½c; 1,200 bu do at 36c; 270 bu do at 34c; 400 bu by sample at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c; 1,600 bu do at 60c; 800 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 70c; 400 bu do at 60c. Total, 53,600 bu.

In relation to the fast-spreading cattle disorder in England, called the "foot and mouth disease," the London Times of the 7th says:

"In Worcestershire the disease continues to increase. The returns for the past week made by the County Chief Constable show that the number of animals affected during the week amounted to 1,448, as against 1,290 for the previous week. One of the districts from which the disease had disappeared is again infected. The returns show the following figures: Animals affected in the Worcestershire district, 178; Upton-on-Severn, 240; Malvern, 68; Pershore, 124; Blockley, 231; Hundred House, 26; Stourport, 7; Tenbury, 129; Kidderminster, 2; Droitwich, 96; Stourbridge; 13; Halesowen, 17; Bromsgrove, 99; Redditch, 28; and Northfield, 176. The number of farms on which the disease exists is 190, against 162 in the previous week. Nine beasts have died since the date of the last return, and the number of fresh outbreaks is 224, against 236 recoveries."

THE COAL TRADE.

The New York Bulletin says:

The production of anthracite coal this season has been greatly in excess of former years, and over four million tons have been mined this year more than during 1871. There has been little or no speculation in coal, and wholesale prices are consequently extremely low, and the profits of the companies have decreased in proportion. It is quite likely that the retail price of coal is as low now as it will be, and, as the period approaches when the various avenues of communication will close or be interrupted by cold weather, the price of coal will appreciate; but the profit will in this case go into the pockets of the middle men. The railroad companies have already advanced their rates of freight, and it is expected that a further advance will be made by the 1st proximo. About 500,000 tons per week are now coming forward over the various lines. The business to Aug. 31, 1872, compared with last year, is shown by the following:

	1872.	1871.
Reading Railroad	3,870,978	2,327,071
Schuylkill Canal	545,768	647,689
Lehigh and S Railroad	1,673,977	1,085,597
D. L. and W. Road	1,904,819	926,683
Pennsylvania Coal Co.	759,265	385,560
Delaware and Hudson Co.	1,814,081	976,208
Shamokin	365,363	431,396
Upper Dauphin	290,169	318,781
Cumberland	1,437,390	1,633,733
Broad Top	200,382	223,719
Total	14,428,450	10,063,790

The wholesale prices of the various sizes of anthracite coal are as follows:

	Scranton.	Wilkes-barre.	Lacka-wanna.	Le-high.	Pitts-ton.
Lump	$3 15 @3 25	$3 60	$3 50	$5 20	$4 50
Steamer	3 20 @3 25	3 65	3 50	4 55	4 50
Grate	3 40	3 55	3 50	4 55	4 50
Egg	3 45 @3 45	3 85	3 50	4 55	4 50
Stove	3 75 @3 80	4 50	4 00	4 80	4 80
Chestnut	3 70 @3 22½	3 60	3 60	3 70	4 30

The mining of bituminous coal has been carried on with energy during the season, and the following table shows the production thus far during the year:

Borden	137,734	American	174,202
Consolidation	304,149	Atlantic	60,327
Hampshire	132,666	Piedmont	63,968
George's Creek	122,550	Scranton	58,250
New Central	256,071	Potomac	32,880
Maryland	115,072	Franklin	70,899
Total			1,440,934

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco Market Review says: Supplies of wheat are more liberal than ever before. Stocks in warehouse are accumulating. Our wharves, piers, and streets adjacent are stacked, covered with thousands of sacks. Vessels are loaded with despatch at Oakland Wharf, at the rate of 1,000 sacks per hour. A test case was made, last week, at the Oakland Wharf, where, with but one gangway, 8,600 bags were taken in at this rate. Our receipts since harvest approximate 3,500,000 centals, and our exports 1,000,000, in round figures. Every possible means of conveyance are taxed to the utmost to bring the crop to tide water, and yet there is no perceptible hole made in the pile. Thus far in the season we have been wonderfully favored with vessels to load continuously, but the time is approaching when the connection will be broken. Ships are making long passages, and tonnage is becoming scarcer, than ever with high freights. It will take a year or more to move the crop, at this rate thus inaugurated, and, with this large surplus, our friends abroad need not fear to send us their ships; we will fill them all at good high freights.

LATEST.

In the afternoon the markets were more active, with little change in prices, except that barley was easier. The following rates were made on the call: 10,000 bu wheat, seller the month at $1.17½; 40,000 bu do seller October at $1.15½; 25,000 bu do at $1.15½; 50,000 bu do at $1.15½; 35,000 bu corn, seller the month at 35½c; 85,000 bu do seller October at 36½c; 10,000 bu do seller November at 37½c; 10,000 bu oats, seller the year, at 24½c; 5,000 bu barley at 65c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash	$	....
Mess pork, seller October	....	....
Mess pork, seller December	....	....
Mess pork, do, new	....	....
Lard, seller the year	....	....
Wheat, cash	1 18½	....
Wheat, seller the month	1.17½	$1.17½
Wheat, seller first half October	....	....
Wheat, seller October	1.15½	1 15½
Wheat, seller the year	1.14	1.14½
Corn, seller the month	35½	35½
Corn, seller October	36¾	36½
Corn, seller November	37	37½
Oats, seller the month	....	24½
Oats, seller October	24½	24½
Oats, seller the year	24	24½
Barley, seller the month	....	....
Barley, seller October	63	64½

After the call wheat was weak, closing at $1.17½ seller the month, and $1.15 seller October. Corn was steady and active, with sales of about 120,000 bu at 36½c seller October.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.

BUTTER—In this branch of trade nothing new was developed. A steadily fair demand exists, both on local and outside account, and under continued moderate arrivals prices rule firm. The market is kept bare of choice qualities, and for "gilt edge" holders frequently obtain an advance of 1@2c on our quotations. We repeat our list, as follows: Strictly choice dairy, 23@25c; fair to good grades, 16@20c; inferior to common, 8@12c.

BAGGING—An easier feeling seemed to prevail in this market, former quotations being shaded more or less all round. Cotton goods continue in good demand, but are weak, in sympathy with the raw material, while other goods in the list are easy because of the liberal stocks and the limited character of the demand. We now quote: Stark, 38c; Grahampton, 37½c; Ludlow, 35c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 33½c; Royal River, 35c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@21c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 58@60c.

BEANS—Trade was small, and quotations were little better than nominal. We quote: $1.25@2.40 for common to choice, and $2.50@2.65 for navy.

BROOM CORN—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. The dullness which has pervaded the market for sometime back, still prevails, and prices generally favor buyers. The stocks are fair: $40.00@80.00 per ton; fair, $90.00@120.00 per ton, and brush, $100.00@150.00 per ton.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Following are the quotations now current: Stucco, $2.35@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $2.00@2.10 per brl; Louisville cement, $2.00@2.10; Akron cement, $2.00@2.10; marble dust, $2.50; lime, in bulk, 90@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $2.00@2.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@50.00; building brick, (common) $11.00@14.00; Woodstock pressed range at $35.00@40.00; St. Louis Hydraulic pressed, $45.00, del.; Milwaukee, $32.00, del.; Racine, $30.00, del.; Indiana, $18.00, del.; Illinois, $30.00, del.; Hinsdale, $25.00, del.; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 40 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
6x 8 to 7x 9	$ 5 75	$ 8 00
7x10 to 8x10	6 00	9 00
8x11 to 10x12	6 50	9 00
9x14 to 10x15	7 00	10 00
11x14 to 12x18	7 50	11 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	12 00
14x22 to 16x24	9 00	13 00
18x22 to 20x30	10 50	15 00
24x28 to 24x30	12 00	17 00
24x32 to 24x36	13 00	18 00
26x36 to 30x40	14 00	20 00
28x38 to 32x44	15 00	24 00
30x40 to 32x50	15 00	27 00
32x50 to 34x52	16 00	30 00
34x52 to 34x56	18 00	32 00
34x56 to 34x60	20 00	35 00

CHEESE—The market for this staple continues fairly active, and so far as prime factory cheese is concerned the prevalent feeling is one of pronounced firmness. Stocks are not excessive, and as prices here are relatively lower than at the East, dealers are insisting upon full rates. We quote: New York factory, 14@15c; Ohio factory, 13@14c; Western factory, 13@14c.

COAL—Only a moderate amount of trading was done in this market to-day, the inquiry being mostly in the shape of small orders. Prices were firm and unchanged, averaging as follows: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50; Erie, $9.50; Briar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Blossburg, $9.50; Cherry Mine, $9.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand was again small, and we note a slight decline on lard tierces. Other prices remain nominally unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.65@1.75; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 48@50c; staves and headings—[illegible]; stave heading, ...; flour staves, $[illegible]; [illegible] hoop poles, $20.00@22.00 ℔ m; pork and tierce poles, $20.00@25.00 ℔ m; whiskey barrel staves, $25.00@27.00 ℔ m.

EGGS—The market was fairly active at 17@18c per dozen.

FISH—Cod is still scarce, continued unfavorable weather at the East materially interfering with the process of "curing." As a consequence values are much unsettled, and quotations are, at best, nominal. Otherwise the stocks are ample, and a very satisfactory business is doing. White-fish were reported a little easier, owing to better receipts. We quote: No. 1 white-fish, $6.00@6.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.00@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@32c; box herring, scaled, 40@45c; Columbia River salmon, new, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Were moving freely at about former rates, the prevalent feeling being one of firmness. Dealers are still complaining of a scarcity of raspberries, and they also encounter some difficulty in supplying the demand for blackberries. With these exceptions the stocks are firm. Following are the quotations: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums, 14@15c; figs, box, 18@19c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@9½c; French do, 11@13½c; raisins, $3.25@3.35; blackberries, new, 17@18c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; pared, 9@10c; peaches, halves, 7@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; apples, Southern, 5½@7½c; do, Western, 6½@8½c; Michigan, 6@10c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples in only fair supply, and with cooler weather and better stock, are going off at better prices. Peaches are in good supply with only the choice varieties wanted, common stock slow. Grapes plenty in baskets, and lower, but firmer for Ohio cases. Sales: Apples—70 brls poor at $1.25@1.50; 60 good at $3.00; 1 car choice on track and 50 brls in retail lots at $3.25; 60 brls selections at $3.50@3.75. Peaches—60 baskets inferior at 25c; 142 small at 35@40c; 210 at 45c; 250 good common varieties at 50@60c; [illegible] choice [illegible]; 30 boxes good extra [illegible] at $1.50; 30 boxes good Southern at 90c. Cranberries—45 brls good wild at $10.00. Grapes—12 cases only fair Concords (35 lbs) at $1.50@1.75; 40 good at $2.00; 10 stands at 5c per lb; 60 baskets poor at 30c; 140 fair at 45@50c; 40 good at 55c; 100 at 65c; 10 cases good Delaware (30 lbs) at $5.00. Plums—8 baskets Green Gage at $1.50. Lemons are quoted at $11.50@11.75 for strictly choice packages. The demand is good. Melons were quiet. Sales 50 doz watermelons at 75c per doz; 25 doz at $1.00@1.50.

GROCERIES—An advance of ½c on bi-carbonate of soda was the only change noted in values of goods coming under this head, the general market ruling steady at former prices. Sugars, though still scarce, are arriving more freely, and the upward course of prices seems to be checked. We quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@28c; Java No. 2, 24@25c; fancy Rio, 22@23c; choice do, 21@22c; prime Rio, 21@22c; good do, 20@21c; common do, 19@20c; Singapore, 22½@23c; Costa Rica, 22½@23c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 15c; Stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 9@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14½@14¾c; crushed and powdered, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 13@13½c; A, standard, 12¾@13c; do No. 2, 12½@12¾c; B, 12¼c; extra C, 12@12¼c; extra C, 2, 11½@11¾c; yellow C, 11@11½c; choice brown, 11@11½c; prime do do, 10½@11c; fair do, 10@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 10@10½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 72@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@55c; extra do, 55@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@60c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 26@28c; cassia, 33@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 8½@9c; German mottled, 7½@8½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@8c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Was in good demand and in fair supply, and prices were without decided change. In some quarters, however, a rather easier feeling was evinced, as increased receipts are looked for. Following are the quotations paid by dealers: ON TRACK—New timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@16.00; do loose pressed, $13.50@14.50; new prairie, beater pressed, $9.00@11.00. ON WAGON—Timothy, loose, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm and unchanged. There is no accumulation of stock in this market, and dealers remain firm in their views, a continued active demand being looked for. We repeat our quotations as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green, cured, heavy, 11½c; do light, 12½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; veal calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 20c; dry calf, 20c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@65c; damaged, 8½c; all other damaged stock, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Remain very dull and prices entirely nominal. Buyers refuse to purchase extensively, and no market has been established. Buyers bid 20@25c for good to choice new.

IRON AND STEEL—The demand was moderately active at the following prices:

Horse shoe iron	5 10@	70
Bar iron	5 10@	5 10 rates
Light band	5 10@	5 10 rates
Hoop	5 10@	5 10 rates
Round and square	5 00@	5 10 rates
Half oval and half round	5 00@	rates
Russian iron, perfect	...	...
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	21½	
Sheet iron	6	@ rates
Norway nail-rods	9	@ rates
German plow steel	11	@12½ rates
Bessemer plow steel	11	@12½ rates
Spring and tire steel		@ rates

LEATHER—The prices given below were firmly adhered to all around:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	33@	40
Country harness	33@	36
Line, oily, ℔ lb	32@	33
Kip	80@	1.10
Kip veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	27@	30
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	27@	28
Country upper, No. 1	24@	26
Collar, ℔ ft	19@	20
Calf, city	1.10@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.30
Rough upper, light	33@	35
Rough upper, heavy	32@	33
Rough upper, damaged	26@	31
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	29@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	28@	29
"B A" sole	...	...

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.35@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	75@	1.10
Kip, No. 2, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@	88 00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@	2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The leading articles continue in good inquiry and prices ruled firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do, 14x20, $17.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11½c; less quantity, 12½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 44c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 15 per cent discount; fence wire, 8@9c.

NAVAL STORES—Continue steady at the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 19 @	22
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17 @	19
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	21 @	24
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, lb lb	19 @	20
Oakum, per bale	5 00 @	6.25
Pitch, ℔ brl	5 50 @	7.25
Tar, ℔ brl	5 00 @	6.25

NAILS—Sold to a large extent at rates: 10d to 60d, per keg, $5.25; 8d do, $5.50; 6d do, $5.75; 4d do, $6.00; $7.75; do 3d, fine, $9.00; 2d do, $9.50; clinch, $8.00. 12½c discount ℔ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—There was a liberal amount of trading in carbon, lard, turpentine, and linseed oils, and the general tone of the market was one of pronounced firmness, the tendency of prices being rather upward. The following quotations are furnished: Carbon, 26@26½c; extra lard oil, strictly winter, 85@88c; do, ice-pressed, 78@80c; do, current make, 75@78c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 88c; do, boiled, 93c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.00@2.10; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Remain quiet, with little or no variation in prices, which range as follows:

WHITE LEAD.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10 50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Veille Montagne	14.50
American	11.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven. red	4.50
English orange mineral	15.00@16.00
English red lead	13.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bulk	3½c
In bladders	4 c

POTATOES—The demand was moderately active, and prices were firm at the following range: New at $1.40@1.50 ℔ brl, and 50@60c per bu.

POULTRY—In this market a small business was transacted, but the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25; spring chickens, $2.50@3.37½; turkeys at 13@14c ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Continue in fair demand at the annexed range of prices: Timothy at $2.75@3.25 for poor; $2.50@3.00 for good; $3.15@3.25 for prime; clover, $6.00@6.10; flax, $1.65@1.85.

SWEET POTATOES—Unchanged. Sales 150 brls yellow Illinois at $3.15@3.25; 18 brls at $3.50; 5 brls red at $1.75@2.00.

SALT—There was a larger demand for salt, and a very firm feeling was noticeable. The stocks are ample. We quote: Saginaw fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $1.95; dairy, without bags, $2.12½; do with bags, $3.37½; Ashton dairy, ℔ bag, $4.75; ground alum, $1.80.

TEAS—A fair business was doing in this market, and prices were quoted steady as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superfine to fine old hyson, 80@$1.00; common imperial, 85@95c; good to choice do, 90@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fair Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Was firm and unchanged. We continue to quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 50@55c.

SMOKING—Extra, 38@45c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PIPE—Natural leaf, 70@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@50c.

VEAL—Is in good demand and prices firm. Sales 4 at 12c; 12 at 10@11c.

WOOD—We quote the market fairly active and firm, the late advance being thoroughly sustained: Beech, $11.00; maple, $12.00; Hickory, $13.00; slabs, $7.50, delivered.

WOOL—As has been the case for some days past, trade was quiet, and prices were again firm:

Tub, choice, extra	60@63
Tub, common	57@60
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	51@53
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	48@50
Fleece, X, good condition, light	50@52
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	46@48
Fleece, medium, good condition, light	51@53
Fleece, coarse, light, and clean	46@50
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40@44
Fleece, unwashed, fine	35@37
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	35@38
Pulled, pure	46@50

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents report a good inquiry, and prices were steady and unchanged:

Chicago to	4th class, per 100 lbs.	Flour, per brl.	Grain, in lots of 100 brls and up ward	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh mutton, beef pork, 4th class
Boston	$ 60	$1 20	....	....	....
New York	.55	1 10	....	....	.80
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.50	....	....	....	....
Washington, D. C.	.50	1 10	....	....	.80
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.40	....	....	....	....
Wheeling	.40	....	....	....	....
Newark, O.	.40	....	....	....	....
Cleveland	.40	....	....	....	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O.	.40	....	....	....	....
Oil City, Corry & Franklin	.40	....	....	....	....
Akron, O.	.40	....	....	....	....
Norfolk, Va.	.61	1.22	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C.	.82	1.48	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	.82	1.48	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.82	1.48	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.72	1.44	....	....	....

Lumber and shingles, 4th class, minimum, weight 20,000 lbs ℔ car.

Sash, doors and blinds, 5 cents ℔ 100 lbs over 4th class, in car loads of 20,000 lbs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,151	7,078	399
Tuesday	4,436	10,977	2,600
Wednesday	2,519	13,485	2,300
Thursday	2,603	9,094	1,833
Friday	3,361	7,085	599
Total	17,170	46,719	7,141
Same time last week	10,689	41,046	6,806

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,714	6,988	
Tuesday	1,613	6,477	
Wednesday	1,856	7,669	
Thursday	1,417	8,487	
Total	6,600	29,621	

CATTLE—There was a good degree of activity in the demand for the better grades of stock, such as are usually sought after on New York, Boston, and Albany account, and for such the market exhibited a tolerably firm tone, as the supply was rather light. The few of this sort offered were picked up at $5.75@6.50 for well fattened steers of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average. There was also a good inquiry for extra steers, but none of this description offered, and prices must be considered nominally unchanged. For all other grades of stock (good stock steers excepted) the market was again dull, weak, and unsettled. There was about the usual inquiry from city butchers, but aside from this there was no considerable demand, and the supply so largely exceeded the requirements of the trade that buyers were enabled to dictate terms, and, in not a few instances, purchases were made at prices from ⅛ to ¼c lower than prevailed yesterday. A very considerable portion of to-day's receipts consisted of Texas cattle, for which the prevailing prices were $2.00@2.85 for through droves, and $3.00@4.50 for northern wintered. Calves were salable at former rates, or at $3.75@6.00 for common coarse heavy to choice light. The market closed dull and easy with many unsold:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6 75@7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,400 lbs	6 00@6.50
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	5 50@5.75
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75@5.50
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 50@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2 00@3.00
Texas Cattle—Through droves	1.85@2.90
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3 00@4.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	extra cows	1,070	$4.75
15	fair steers	1,286	6.00
15	choice steers	1,477	6.75
18	fair steers	1,437	5.50
15	native and Texas steers	1,122	3.00
20	Texas cattle	1,090	2.65
20	Texas oxen	1,050	2.62½
20	Texas cattle	1,070	3.00
13	butchers' steers	1,158	4.75
18	stockers	840	3.75
15	stockers	1,013	4.12½
17	stockers	1,027	3.75
25	choice steers	1,407	6.30
66	fair steers	1,301	5.50
42	fair steers	1,111	5.33
13	roughish steers	1,111	4.50
109	fair steers	1,192	5.70
21	fair steers	1,251	5.50
18	fair steers	1,181	5.37½
31	Texas steers	1,050	3.00
141	Texas cattle	1,013	3.25
20	medium steers	1,214	5.00
61	Texas cattle	1,051	2.75
31	Texas cattle	1,070	3.00
21	Texas cattle	1,099	3.25
56	Texas cattle	710	2.25
29	Texas cattle	809	2.25
20	Texas cattle	754	2.25
60	Texas cattle	901	2.50
19	Texas cattle	1,080	3.60
48	Texas cattle	1,024	3.60
19	good smooth steers	1,314	5.50
14	stock steers	1,089	4.00
17	stock steers	944	3.75
18	stock steers	869	3.70
44	stock steers	1,048	4.12½
16	stock steers	1,056	4.30
15	choice steers	1,258	6.40
18	fair steers	1,189	5.35
21	cows	924	3.00
20	Texas cattle	1,080	2.62½
44	Texas cattle	1,065	3.25
51	Texas cattle	1,128	3.50
52	Texas cattle	1,099	3.40
52	Texas cattle	998	3.25
19	choice steers	1,251	6.25
18	choice steers	1,326	6.50
16	choice steers	1,275	6.25

HOGS—Activity and firmness were again the leading features of this market. The more encouraging tone of advices from the East, stimulated shippers and the competition between buyers for the same and different points was animated. The supply was somewhat smaller than for the three preceding days, but there proved to be no considerable surplus, about everything selling, and at strong prices. Sales were chiefly at $4.75@4.95, though the extreme range was $4.37½@5.20—the inside quotation for coarse, uneven, mixed lots, and the outside for extra assorted. Stock pigs continue in fair request and may be quoted at $3.75@4.00. The market closed firm at $4.50@4.65 for common, at $4.70@4.80 for fair to medium, and at $4.85@5.05 for good to choice grades. Among the reported sales were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
108	271	$4.85	45	307	$4.85	107	262	$4.85
109	215	4 90	150	231	5 20	57	254	4 80
119	216	4 85	66	184	4.75	55	249	4 80
57	260	4 80	56	213	4.90	49	270	4 95
51	282	4.85	61	251	4 90	120	243	4.87½
51	216	4 75	115	199	4 80	65	233	4 85
44	352	4 60	110	245	4 90	119	216	4 85
51	218	4.75	109	230	4 85	51	232	4 85
61	193	4 70	961	230	4.80	54	204	4 90
61	284	5 05	58	285	4.90	59	229	4 80
47	224	4.75	131	269	4 85	52	242	4 90
38	370	5.20	52	212	4.90	54	251	4 85
150	263	4 83	59	248	4 85	49	213	5.00
39	217	5.00	54	244	4.85	48	239	4 90
115	232	4 90	45	326	4 95	49	263	5 05
45	297	4 95	60	204	4 75	55	251	4 95
56	224	4.85	23	215	4.75	108	259	4 90
51	271	4 90	59	207	4.80	42	251	5 00
114	205	4.75	52	212	4.75	51	297	4 95
260	209	5.00	45	209	4 37½	61	225	4.75
164	232	4.85	29	140	4.00	29	211	4 85
46	321	4 95						

SHEEP—Under this head there was no decided change. The demand was again rather small, but the fact that the receipts were light induced a more confident feeling among holders, and prices were sustained with a little more firmness. Shippers are still virtually out of the market, and sellers have to look to local butchers and feeders for the absorption of the daily supplies. Prices may be quoted steady at $3.50@3.75 for common; at $4.00@4.25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,934	2,068
Shingles, m	1,960	1,165
Lath, pieces, m	335	122

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,686	2,604
Shingles, m	873	1,588
Lath, pieces, m	225	227

CARGOES—The volume of business transacted at the wholesale docks to-day was larger than for several days past, yet in the majority of cases holders were granting slight concessions. There was a good inquiry for A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets, and former prices were fully sustained. Quite a number of cargoes were left over at the close of business hours.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$4 75
Ludington, ℔ m	4 50
Pentwater, ℔ m	4 00
Muskegon, ℔ m	3 50@3.75
White Lake, ℔ m	3 75@4.00
Grand River, ℔ m	3 50
Saginaw, ℔ m	5.75@ 6.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	$ 4 50
Railroad ties	.15
Two Rivers—lumber, ℔ m	3 75
Ahnapee—wood, ℔ cord	4.50
Ahnapee—cedar posts	.08½
Ahnapee—railroad ties	.15
Ahnapee—shingles	.35
Menominee	5 50
Oconto	7.00@7.25

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	18 00@21 00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14.50@15 50
Common mixed lumber	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling	12.00@13.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.00@ 3.25
Pickets	10.00@11.00

We note the following transactions:

Cargo schr J. T. Tracy, from Manistee, 456 m lath at $3.25; 50 m ft common boards and strips at $14.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Dresden, from Manistee, 32,000 ft long 3-inch joist at $19.00; 78,000 ft 3-inch joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Phoenix, from Manistee, 80 m ft small long timber at $19.00; 100 m ft scantling and joist at $12.00. Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Manistee, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $13.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Maggie Thompson, from Pentwater, deck load of timber at $17.00; 110 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by Phillips & Browne.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Manistee, 100 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00. Sold by John Mason Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Wm. Jones, from White Lake, 120 m ft common mixed at $14.00 for 1 inch, and $13.00 for 2 inch. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

There are few new features to note in connection with this market. The attendance of buyers was good for this portion of the week, and quotations ruled firm at the recent advance. We repeat our list:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00@42.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00@42.00
Common siding	20.00@22.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@40 00
Common flooring, dressed, second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	35.00
A stock boards	35.00@38.00
B stock boards	25.00@32.00
Common boards	15.00@17.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@17.00
Fencing	15.00@17.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@22.00
Pickets, square	15.00@16.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@15.00
Clear posts, split	12.00@13.50
Cedar posts, round	14.00@16.00
Lath	3.50@ 3.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$25.00@28.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were fair, and prices steady, as follows:

A or star shingles	$3.25@3.37½
No. sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Sept. 20.

Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 819 bars railroad iron, 421 brls fish, and sundries.
Schr Trader, Kenosha, 18 yds gravel.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 784 bars railroad iron, 2,200 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Japan, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr Milan, Pensaukee, 175 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Schr J. and H. Stronach, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, 10 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Geo. Dunbar, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Michelson, Manistee, 135 m lumber.
Schr Albatross, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Fremont, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Schr Two Brothers, Menominee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Cuyahoga, Ford River, 215 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Clara Youell, Kingston, 1,570 bags salt, 287 tons salt.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Campbell, Good Harbor, 120 cds wood.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Ora, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Scow White Oak, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Scow Orion, Muskegon, 400 m lumber.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 260 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Sheboygan, 13 pkg fish, 6 bales hops, 4 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop City of Tremont, Port Huron, 201 bars railroad iron, 25 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Pilgrim, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Sea Star, White Lake, 75 cds wood.
Schr Three Bells, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr King Fisher, Erie, 265 tons coal.
Schr Guido, Ludington, 118 m lumber.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 101 m lumber, 25 lath.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Pentwater, 86 m lumber, 60 m ft square timber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, White Lake, 190 m lumber.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 250 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Laurena, Kenosha, 30 yds sand.
Schr J. Dresden, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr J. F. Tracy, Manistee, 145 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.
Scow Venture, Ahnapee, 83 cds wood.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 90 yards gravel.
Stmr Hilton, Ludwig's Pier, 150 m lumber.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, 2,000 m shingles, 50 m lumber.
Schr J. Dresden, Manistee, 75 m lath.
Schr North Star, Pentwater, 80 m lumber, 250 m lath.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 275 m lumber, 40 dried hides, 1 box wool, and sundries.
Schr P. Hayden, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr D. R. Owen, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Maggie Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 130 m lumber, 10 m lath.

CLEARED............Sept. 20.

Prop Montgomery, Fort Huron, 18,000 bu corn, 1,201 brls flour, 37 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Montgomery, Mackinac, 25 brls flour.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Erie, 40,500 bu oats, 200 brls flour.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, 11,000 bu corn.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn, 16,000 bu wheat, 500 brls flour, 148 bags timothy seed, and sundries.
Schr A. Medbury, Collingwood, 10,807 bu corn.
Schr M. Fillmore, Kingston, 18,126 bu wheat.
Schr Yankee, Buffalo, 19,000 bu corn.
Prop St. Joseph, St. Joseph, sundries.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Buffalo, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Geo. H. Wand, Buffalo, 25,300 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.
Bark Erastus Corning, Buffalo, 46,302 bu corn.
Schr Mont Blanc, Kinston, 20,369 bu wheat.
Schr Wm. Shupe, Buffalo, 16,060 bu corn.
Schr Idaho, Buffalo, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 411 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr G. W. Wescott, Muskegon, 1,551 bu corn, 2,012 bu oats.
Schr G. H. Warrington, Buffalo, 37,500 bu corn.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries.
Prop Old Concord, Buffalo, 16 450 bu corn.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 2,000 bu oats.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—Following are the reported engagements: From Milwaukee to Buffalo—Prop Mayflower, schrs C. Parker and Montauk, wheat at 16c. From Chicago to Buffalo—Schrs W. Shupe, Warrington, E. Corning, and barge Concord, corn at 14c; all the above were chartered yesterday afternoon; prop Nebraska, wheat at 16c, barley on p. t.; prop Oneida, wheat at 16c. To Collingwood—Brig Mechanic, corn at 13c. To Sarnia—Prop City of Fremont, corn through to Portland.

MILWAUKEE, Sept 19.—Grain freights are firm at previous quotations—16c for wheat per sail to Buffalo, 23c to Oswego, and 24c to Kingston. Vessels are scarce. The propeller Merchant takes barley to Buffalo at 15c.

Passed Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Sept. 18.—DOWN—Schrs Union Jack, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Canadian, Toledo to Kingston, corn; W. H. Oades, Detroit to Oswego, wheat. Bark Bessie Barwick, Toledo to Kingston, timber. Schrs Home, Detroit to Oswego, timber; Lamb, Chicago to Kingston, corn; A. Falconer, Toledo to Kingston, corn. Bark Peerless, Cleveland to Toronto, coal. Prop. Oswegatchie, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, general cargo. Schrs Helen Pratt, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, wheat; Miami Belle, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Polly M. Rogers, Milwaukee to Cape Vincent, wheat; Theresa, Toledo to Kingston, timber; Bismarck, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Belle, Toledo to Kingston, corn; bark Arctic, Toledo to Kingston, corn; schrs Northumberland, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Whittlesea, Monroe to Hamilton, sand; Undine, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; bark Arabia, Chicago to Kingston, coal; schr Olive Branch, Port Huron to Oswego, lumber.

UP—Schrs Ben. Franklin, W. W. Grant, New Dominion, of Port Rowan, Albacore, Nevada; brig E. Cohen.

AT ELEVATOR—Schr Nabob.

IN HARBOR—Schrs T. Y. Avery, Lillie Pratt.

WIND—Southwest, fresh.

From the Sault.

The following vessels passed through the canal on the dates given, as reported by the Superintendent. On the 16th, bound up, propeller St. Paul; schooners Franz Sigel, Corsair, Jane Bell. Down, propeller Champlain; schooners Grace Murray, Middlesex, Exchange, W. B. Ogden, Golden Rule, Saginaw and H. C. Potter. The 16th, down, propeller J. S. Fay; schooner D. P. Rhodes; propeller Pacific.

Depth of water on lower miter sill, 12 feet.

Miscellaneous Marine Items.

WIND—Last evening, south, fresh.

WAGES—Same—$3.50@4 00 per day.

ON THE RIVER—Business on the river yesterday was rather quiet, but a large fleet is expected here by Sunday. The arrivals will be largely from the lower lakes, although the receipts of lumber and shingles are expected to be heavy.

DECK LOAD LOST.—The schooner Beloit lost a portion of her deck load during the recent gale. She is now in port.

ASHORE.—A schooner, name unknown, is ashore at Pentwater.

AT WORK.—A large steam dredge is to be put to work in the Bay City harbor.

SAILOR DROWNED.—David Curran, mate of the schooner Pearl, was drowned from that vessel in the Bay of Quinte, Lake Ontario, a day or two since. The vessel was bound for Oswego. Every possible exertion was made to rescue the unfortunate man, but without avail.

AGROUND—The steam barge Buffalo, with a tow of barges, all laden with lumber, run aground at the St. Clair Flats on Tuesday, in the old channel, and up to late advices was not released.

STRUCK A ROCK.—The bark Red White and Blue, bound down with grain, struck a rock at the head of Lake Erie, and was towed back to Detroit yesterday leaking.

ARRIVED—The schooner Algerine, which was reported in a leaky condition, arrived here from Lake Superior yesterday morning in tow of the tug Mystic, which transferred her through from the Sault. The vessel sprung aleak on Lake Superior, which was the cause of her trouble. She will be docked here before proceeding on.—Detroit Post, Sept 19.

THE SCARCITY OF VESSELS.—In commenting on the scarcity of vessels this season, the Cleveland Plain Dealer says: "The demand for vessels has been so great during the present season for iron-ore shipments from Escanaba, and for shipments of grain from Chicago, and for other freights in the American trade, that importers from Canada are obliged to charter foreign bottoms to bring their goods over. More Canadian vessels entered the port of Cleveland during the month of August, 1872, than during the same length of time in any previous year since Cleveland was a city. Since the opening of the present month, the indications are that there will not be any falling off in the arrivals of Canadian vessels. Some iron ore dealers are offering to charter vessels for three or four years ahead, in the Escanaba and Marquette iron trade at $3.50 per ton. Present rates are from $3 to $4.

ANOTHER BARPOINT VICTIM.—On Wednesday morning, at about 1 o'clock, during the dark and intense thick weather, while the schooner E M. Carrington was wending her way towards the Detroit River, steering the usual course, she struck on what has been the cause of so much trouble and annoyance heretofore, causing a bad leak, and requiring immediate repairs at the Detroit dry dock. In this instance, owing to the intense darkness, the buoy located at the above place was of no avail whatever, and it is already evident that nothing short of an established light on this shoal will avert disaster at all times in the future. The Carrington is laden with corn, oats, and other supplies for Alpena, and beyond a doubt the same is damaged more or less.

INCREASE OF TONNAGE.—The introduction of a large number of new vessels the present season upon the Northern lakes, the majority of them exceeding in tonnage those in former years, will swell the aggregate above that of any other season of ship-building. At different points a large number have been launched within a few days past, and will soon start out on their maiden voyages. Between this and the close of navigation the keels of a large number are to be laid down, to be ready for commerce on the approach of the coming year. Notwithstanding the introduction of numerous barges, both steam and sail, it has caused no diminution in the construction of both two and three-masted schooners.

ON THE RIVER.—The propeller Champlain, N. Y. Co., from Duluth, arrived down with a full cargo yesterday morning, and it was stated proceeds direct through to Ogdensburgh under former arrangement. She reports quite a fleet of downward bound steamers on Lake Huron. A small side-wheel steamer has made her appearance here called the Huston, hailing from Sandusky. She has already entered into the wood trade, in competition with others. The tug Wilcox left here Wednesday for Pigeon River for a raft. The tug Quayle has just arrived down with a raft, passing through heavy weather on Lake Huron, but reaching here all right, with raft in good order.—Detroit Post, Sept 19.

ALLEGED SWINDLING.

Two Well-Known St. Paul Men Abscond with $25,000.

From the St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 19.

A case of alleged swindling upon a large scale has just come to light in this city, which has excited no little interest, especially among the "victims of misplaced confidence" who are heavy sufferers. The parties to this alleged swindling operation have been quite well known in St. Paul, and what makes their crime more heinous is the fact that they have swindled their best friends—those who have stood by them both when they needed friends the most. The names of the absconding debtors are Louis Strohaker and Louis Lehman.

About two years ago Strohaker removed to this city from Mankato, and leased the American House. Shortly afterwards he went into partnership with Lehman in the jewelry business, on Jackson street, near the corner of Fourth. The business did not seem to prosper, and the stock of goods was seized by the Sheriff. Shortly after settling up this matter, Strohaker sold out his interest in the American House, and it is said engaged in the milling business at Grainger, Fillmore County. Lehman in the meantime was travelling about the State pedling, trading horses, etc.

The next we see of them they have opened another jewelry store on Jackson street, this time near the corner of Fifth street. From the best information we could get yesterday, it seems that Strohaker had sold a lot in Chicago for $6,000, and with the proceeds had purchased some $18,000 or $20,000 worth of jewelry, giving his notes, payable at different times, for the balance due. A portion of this stock was sold of course in the regular way of business, but it was said on the streets yesterday that for some time past these goods had been quietly taken from the store and packed ready for a hasty departure. Be that as it may, in the early part of last week, Strohaker's Chicago notes to the amount of several thousand dollars became due, and they were forwarded to Willins Bros. & Dunbar's bank in this city for collection. These notes were protested, and on Friday morning last, Mr. Louis Strohaker was missing from the city. The following day Lehman also left. The parties most directly interested in the matter residing in Chicago, the fact of their disappearance from was not known to the authorities here until Tuesday last, when a number of creditors in this city discovered that they had some interest in Messrs. Strohaker and Lehman's affairs.

Fred Emmert, the well-known brewer of Upper Town, is a victim to the amount of $2,000 or more, and Charles Colter is out a pair of horses, which Lehman has been using to peddle with, and which it is supposed he has sold. There are a number of others, whom we learn are sufferers for greater or less amounts. In all, it is supposed that the liabilities are between $40,000 and $50,000.

All the assets that could be found yesterday did not amount to over $250, and these consisted of fixtures and other articles of heavy bulk and little value in the store. It is said that the two trunks taken away by Strohaker contained jewelry to the value of some $20,000, and it is also supposed that he and Lehman had $5,000 or $6,000 in money.

As soon as the fact of their absconding became known, the telegraph was set to work, and although nothing definite had been learned up to last evening, we understand there are strong hopes that both parties will be arrested and brought back for trial. It is supposed that they are making for Canada, by way of Detroit.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Peoria has now seven distilleries running.

A London journal publishes the following anagram: "David Livingstone; Go (D. V.) and visit Nile."

—Three thousand Philadelphia women drive the symmetrical shoe-peg home with a single blow of the hammer.

—The Congressional Globe and Appendix of the last session are nearly ready for binding; they make seven volumes.

—Peter Harrigan, engaged to be married, at a Catholic Church in Washington, on Sunday evening of last week, failed to appear, having forgotten the happy day set. He was married next night, however.

—Salt Lake City is excited by a report that a "certain person" in Utah had a lariat, or rope, used for tethering horses, made of the hair of women slaughtered at the Mountain Meadows.

—The successful knight of the tournament of the Thomas County (Georgia) Fair will be offered the choice between a mouse-trap and a Bologna sausage, with the privilege of crowning and kissing the Queen of Love and Beauty.

—Recent statistics show that nearly two-thirds of the British army consist of Englishmen, and over four-fifths of men who have resided in England. Something about three-fourths are Protestants, the balance being Roman Catholics.

—"Died from exhaustion, through want of good food and proper nourishment," was the verdict of a Coroner's jury recently in England. The deceased was a farm-laborer named James Sewington. He was honest, sober, and industrious. In good weather he sometimes earned 18 shillings,—about $4.50,—a week, but in rainy weather his wages were much less, and, as a consequence, his rent got in arrears, and his wife and children were almost without food. Anxious to get out of debt, and to feed those dependent on him, the unfortunate man deprived himself—hero that he was—of what was necessary to sustain life, and at last actually died from starvation.

High life in Paris is turning Communist, one would think, from the incongruous marriages of last week. A Marquis of the Faubourg St. Germain has led to the altar one of his ancient mistresses; the Vicomte de Z., nephew of a very noble lady, has been caught by a night-bird of the Breda Quarter; and the Duke of Montferme, Lieutenant-Colonel of Hussars, has married Miss de Faun, of Alsace, who was his nurse when he was wounded at the battle of Gravelotte. Eight months of kind nursing was thus rewarded by the title of Duchesse.—Paris Letter to the New York Evening Post.

—One probably of the strangest pets ever heard of was recently exhibited, at the meeting of the British Association, by Sir John Lubbock. It was a tame wasp, which had been in his possession for about three months. The wasp was now quite tame, though at first it was quite ready with its sting. It now ate sugar from his hand, and allowed him to stroke it. The wasp had every appearance of health and happiness; and, although it enjoyed an "outing" occasionally, it readily returned to its bottle, which it seemed to regard as a home.

—A distinguished engineer, who is connected with some of the most honorable families of Italy, has just been arrested at Florence, charged with attempting to murder on a wholesale scale. It appears he was involved in financial troubles, and, with a view to extricate himself by means of the property of his friends, which he expected to inherit, the wretched man tried to poison, by morphine, no fewer than eighteen individuals, among whom were his father, brother, wife, and his own children. The French journal, Gaulois, says he is plainly mad, as it is not possible to believe any man endowed with reason would try to accomplish such a crime.

—During the autumn manoeuvres in England, the advance guard of Lord Mark Kerr's division of the Northern Army was completely routed, and his Lordship wounded in seven places, by a swarm of wasps, which thus resented the invasion of their domain. The entire division was held in check for some time, and even a flank movement through a field of barley was defeated by the stubborn foe. The courageous Adjutant of the Fourth Regiment, at the head of a forlorn hope, at length succeeded in blockading the enemy by covering their hole with turf, and the British legions marched on unmolested.

—The British nation ought to be satisfied with its iron-clad fleet. These vessels cost each about half a million of pounds sterling, without mentioning a few tens of thousands yearly for disordered machinery, started plates, and other casualties which are constantly recorded in the English naval journals. Now, it appears that the whole fleet must soon go to the bottom. "Several of the ships," says the United Service Gazette, "are showing signs of weakness below their water-line plating, consequent, as it is supposed, on the working of their enormously heavy armor-plated topsides on a comparatively weak bottom framework. The collapse of heavy iron-clads built as ocean-cruisers on this principle appears to be a question of time only, and that of not long duration."

—A large sale of Government army-uniforms took place in Jeffersonville, Ind., last Friday. The amount realized was quite large, reaching the sum of $150,000. The principal buyers were Appleton, Noyes & Co., of St. Louis; J. Gottlieb, of Cincinnati; and C. B. Haffenfinger, of Minneapolis, Minn. The reason given for the sale is, that the Government wants to adopt a regular costume, in place of the regular uniforms now in use. Hence the sale. There are 150 women now at work in Jeffersonville, making the new uniforms,—the Government having supplied nearly 2,000,000 yards of cloth for that purpose.

—The South African Museum, Cape Town, recently received a specimen of the ribbon-fish (Gymnetrus), fifteen feet long without the tail. It appears that this fish is known to distant island fishermen as being forty feet long, and, from its slender shape and snake-like movement, is probably the "sea-serpent" of late years, so minutely described by navigators. From its head there is erected a plume of flexible, rose-colored spines, and from head to tail, along its back, there is a conspicuous mane-like fin. Its general color is like burnished silver. The eye is large and silvery, and the profile of the head comports well with that of the horse. The specimen could not be preserved, but there are two smaller specimens in the Museum.

EDUCATIONAL.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, 71, 73 and 75 East Sixty-first st., New York, will commence its Sixteenth Year, Sept. 25, 1872. For full information send for catalogue. Address as above, at 73 East Sixty-first-st.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth sts. Ticket offices 59 Clark-st., Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:40 p m
Rock Island Express	*12:15 p m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:00 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:45 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:15 p m	*6:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*1:45 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accom'n	*6:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 p m	*6:15 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:00 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n	*4:00 p m	*9:10 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

*Except Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. ¶Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. §Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:45 p m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 p m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:15 a m	*2:00 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	†9:15 p m	*7:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*4:00 p m	*9:25 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*10:00 a m	*10:30 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*5:10 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:25 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. **On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Cincinnati Through Line, via Kankakee Route.

Trains arrive and depart from the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. For through tickets and sleeping-car berths apply at Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison; 120 Market-st., Tremont House, corner Congress-st. and Michigan-av.; also foot of Twenty-second-st.—Condensed Time Table.

	Morning.	Evening.
Leave Chicago	*7:30 a m	†8:15 p m
Arrive at Indianapolis	4:00 p m	[illegible]
Arrive at Cincinnati	10:50 p m	[illegible]

*Mail and Express except Sunday. †Lightning Express except Saturday. Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:00 p m and 7:45 a m. Time to Cincinnati only 15 hours. The entire train runs through to Cincinnati. Pullman sleepers on night trains.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket offices, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:00 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:20 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	†10:20 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Express	*5:00 p m	*7:45 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

*Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	‡7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:40 a m	*9:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accom'dat'n	*12:20 p m	*1:45 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:10 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot Corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	7:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via Ft. Wayne	7:30 a m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:00 p m	10:50 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	†9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Mail	4:50 a m	9:00 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:45 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ¶Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-Second st. Ticket offices, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Jackson Accom'odat'n (daily)	3:30 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:45 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m

FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.

Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:30 a m

GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.

Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	7:00 a m

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Arrive Sundays at 8:00 a m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

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Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to No. 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

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[illegible] State-st., Chicago, by an immense practice extending through a period of twenty years, has within that time treated over thirty thousand of the class of cases usually termed Nervous Debility, Sexual and Special Diseases, has been enabled to perfect the most potent remedies, that has become distinguished and that will positively cure in both sexes. Special attention to all female difficulties. Treatise free. Rubber goods always on hand.

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Saturday Morning, September 21, 1872.

WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE will be sent to mail subscribers till Nov. 15, at the following rates:

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LIBERAL APPOINTMENTS.

Governor Bross.

The Hon. Wm. Bross will speak as follows:
Salem, Marion County, Sept. 21.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Sept. 23.
Benton, Franklin County, Sept. 24.
Harrisburg, Saline County, Sept. 27.
Equality, Gallatin County, Sept. 28.

The Hon. J. C. Allen.

The Hon. J. C. Allen will speak at the following places and dates:
Olney, Richland County, Sept. 21.
Gilman, Iroquois County, Sept. 24.
Paxton, Ford County, Sept. 25.
Carthage, Hancock County, Sept. 27.
Macomb, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Rushville, Schuyler County, Sept. 30.
Beardstown, Cass County, Oct. 1.
Pittsfield, Pike County, Oct. 3.
Jacksonville, Morgan County, Oct. 4.
Jerseyville, Jersey County, Oct. 5.
Alton, Madison County, Oct. 7.
Greenville, Bond County, Oct. 9.
Vandalia, Fayette County, Oct. 11.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe.

The Hon. John Hinchcliffe will speak as follows:
Gardner, Grundy County, Sept. 21.
LaSalle, LaSalle County, Sept. 23.
Pekin, Tazewell County, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Sept. 26.
Colchester, McDonough County, Sept. 28.
Canton, Fulton County, Sept. 30.
Murphysboro, Jackson County, Oct. 3.
Duquoin, Perry County, Oct. 5.
Belleville, St. Clair County, Oct. 7.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton.

The Hon. J. C. Stoughton will speak as follows:
Fairbury, Livingston Co., Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Chenoa, Livingston Co., Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Pontiac, Livingston Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Odell, Livingston County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Dwight, Livingston Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Monmouth, Warren County, Monday, Sept. 30.
Prairie City, McDonough Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Bushnell, McDonough Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Macomb, McDonough Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Knoxville, Knox County, Friday, Oct. 4.
Galesburg, Knox County, Saturday, Oct. 5.

The Hon. Casper Butz.

The Hon. Casper Butz will speak as follows:
Mendota, LaSalle County, Saturday, Sept. 21.
Peru, LaSalle, County, Monday, Sept. 23.
Ottawa, LaSalle County, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Morris, Grundy County, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Peoria, Peoria County, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Bloomington, McLean County, Friday, Sept. 27.
Joliet, Will County, Monday, Sept. 30.

The Hon. Edward Rummel.

The Hon. Edward Rummel will speak as follows:
Metamora, Woodford Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Spring Bay, Woodford Co., Friday, Sept. 27.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay.

The Hon. Cassius M. Clay will address the people at the following times and places:
Lewiston, Fulton Co., Thursday, Sept. 26.
Galesburg, Knox Co., Friday, Sept. 27.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Saturday, Sept. 28.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Monday, Sept. 30.
Aurora, Kane Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Belvidere, Boone Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.

The Hon. John M. Crebs.

The Hon. John M. Crebs will address the people at the following times and places:
Mound City, Pulaski Co., Tuesday, Oct. 1.
Metropolis, Massac Co., Wednesday, Oct. 2.
Vienna, Johnson Co., Thursday, Oct. 3.
Golconda, Pope Co., Friday, Oct. 4.
Elizabethtown, Hardin Co., Saturday, Oct. 5.
Shawneetown, Gallatin Co., Monday, Oct. 7.
Eldorado, Saline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Mill Shoals, White Co., Wednesday, Oct. 9.
West Salem, Edwards Co., Thursday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
Grayville, White Co., Friday, Oct. 11.
The above are all day meetings, except the last, which will be held in the evening.

The Hon. W. J. Allen.

The Hon. W. J. Allen will address the people at the following times and places:
Tamaroa, Perry County, Saturday, Oct. 5.
Mt. Vernon, Jefferson County, Monday, Oct. 7.
McLeansboro, Hamilton County, Tuesday, Oct. 8.
Carmi, White County, Wednesday, Oct. 9.
Fairfield, Wayne County, Thursday, Oct. 10.
Centralia, Marion County, Saturday, Oct. 12.
Equality, Gallatin County, Tuesday, Oct. 15.
Golconda, Pope County, Thursday, Oct. 17.
Metropolis, Massac County, Saturday, Oct. 19.
Cairo, Alexander County, Thursday, Oct. 30.

Congressional Meetings.

The following meetings have been appointed:
Edwardsville, Sept. 21, Senator Trumbull and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Olney, Sept. 21, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Allen.
Quincy, Sept. 24, Senator Trumbull, the Hon. J. C. Robinson, and the Hon. G. Koerner.
Carbondale, Sept. 25, Governor Palmer and the Hon. J. C. Robinson.
Bluff, between Peru and La Salle, Sept. 27, Governor Palmer, the Hon. J. V. Eustace, and the Hon. G. Koerner.

V. B. Denslow.

V. B. Denslow, of Chicago, will speak in Indiana as follows:
Union Mills, Sept. 21, evening.
Michigan City, Sept. 23, evening.
Laporte, Oct. 2, evening.
Lagrange, Oct. 3, afternoon.
Fremont, Oct. 4, evening.
Angola, Oct. 5, afternoon.

The Hon. W. M. Springer.

The Hon W. M. Springer will speak in Wisconsin at the following times and places:
Milwaukee, Monday, Sept. 23.
Watertown, Tuesday, Sept. 24.
Fond du Lac, Wednesday, Sept. 25.
Oshkosh, Thursday, Sept. 26.
Green Bay, Friday, Sept. 27.

THE NINTH OF OCTOBER.

The inclination to "celebrate" is unconquerable in the minds of many people. No matter what the occasion, the first impulse is to "celebrate." In the popular acceptation of the term "celebrate" is included a suspension of work, a general stoppage of business, and a day of jollification, in which the resources of the livery-stables are to be exhausted, and the hospitality of the drinking-houses is to be tested by a general turn-out of all those of convivial tastes. During the last few years, the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus has been added to the list of our public festivals,—to be celebrated by processions, music, banquets, and balls. So far, the celebration of this day has been confined to those of our fellow-citizens who claim a descent from the same stock that gave Columbus to the world. That anniversary, however, comes so close upon the anniversary of the Chicago fire, that it is hardly likely that both will ever come to be special festivals in this city.

This craving for a celebration is now demanding that there shall be some public observance, recognition, or celebration of the 9th of October, the anniversary of the fire of 1871. This demand is supported by a much larger number of persons than is supposed. There is, however, a diversity of opinion as to what shall be done. A "celebration" is asked for by many who have no clearly-defined notions as to what would be appropriate; but they want something, and they don't care very much what it is, so that it will close the [illegible] all places of wholesale and retail business, stop all mechanical labor, and generally furnish a holiday. Others think there should be a grand procession, civil and military, with plenty of music; and that, after marching through the city, the multitude should be regaled with an ode, or a poem, and several orations. Others want public dinners, with speeches and drinking,—the evening to close up, perhaps, with balls, public and private. There are still others who think that the day should be observed as one of fasting and prayer, when, all labor and business being suspended, the people should all go to the churches, and listen to sermons in which the "lesson of the fire" will be explained. Others think the day might be kept as one of thanksgiving, in which the people of the New Chicago should give thanks for what they have been able to do in triumphing over the desolation of a year ago. Amid all these somewhat conflicting opinions of what ought to be done on that day, there is an absence of any defined reason why there should be any public or official notice of the day at all.

The fire broke out on the night of Oct. 8, and burned for 24 hours, destroying in that time an immense amount of property; causing the deaths of several hundreds of people, and much suffering to thousands of families. What is there in this event, great as it was in the history of the city, that calls for any public celebration, or of any general observance either of a jubilant or penitential character? Shall we rejoice over the destruction of the city? Shall we rejoice that several square miles were swept of their wooden buildings, and that, in the interval, we have erected thousands of others in other parts of the town to feed the next fire that may be encouraged by a brisk wind? Shall we suspend business, and, upon our knees, with ashes on our head, mourn over the loss of property by fire, and, especially, the bankruptcy of the insurance companies; or shall we rejoice? Shall we give up one day to revelry and idleness because we lost $200,000,000 a year ago? or, shall we devote one day to humiliation, because the loss was not greater, and has been already, to a great extent, repaired?

When it is remembered what is included in a day of public thanksgiving, and even in a day of fasting and prayer, the good sense of everybody will agree that either would be inappropriate. In either case the day would be observed by an immense attendance at the races, and by throngs of delighted people at the circus. Experience has shown that a public holiday, whether called a thanksgiving or a day of fasting or prayer, is treated by the great mass of the community as a festival to be enjoyed by every man to the full extent of his means and opportunity. In other words, it is a day of idleness, with its inevitable waste of means and health, and the encouragement of dissipation.

New Chicago can hardly be appropriately welcomed by a day of idle revelry. Old Chicago cannot be appropriately mourned by attending the races.

The procession business, even should it ever be appropriate, is out of place now. There is no room for it in the streets which are occupied by the materials that are to rebuild the vacant places. As an advertisement of rebuilt Chicago, such a celebration is premature. We have not got a hotel ready for occupancy. Our present hotels are inadequate to the ordinary wants of the daily visitors. Chicago is not prepared to invite the hundreds of thousands of strangers who might be attracted here, some years hence, to look upon the city which showed no signs of the great destruction. When Chicago shall have been rebuilt, and her streets freed from the derricks, and stone, and bricks, and other materials; when every lot shall be reoccupied, and the whole burnt district covered with new habitations and new warehouses, then an invitation to the world to come and look at the New Chicago may possibly be considered an appropriate incident of some other holiday,—but not of an anniversary of the fire.

The Chamber of Commerce propose to dedicate their new hall on the 9th of October. This is appropriate enough, because the hall will be ready for occupancy on that day. That hall once dedicated, there is an end of the matter for all time. The idea of celebrating the 9th of October, or of setting it apart in any form for special public observance, rests upon the theory that it should henceforth be kept as a municipal anniversary. If celebrated in 1872, why not celebrated in all after years?

The fire, though in its results without precedent, was a very natural occurrence. We had been preparing all the materials for such a conflagration for several years. We invited it, encouraged it; and the wonder is that it had not come sooner. We spread out all over the city fine buildings without number. In the centre of each block of stone, or brick, or iron warehouses, we located a number of frame barns, carpenter-shops, or other frame structures, so as to insure a continuous spread of the fire when it came. We permitted our Fire Department to fall into decay,—worthless engines, no hose that would hold water, and a corps of inefficient firemen. We had permitted the entire city, of nearly forty square miles, to be dependent for water-supply upon the protection which a tar-roofed building afforded to a single pump. We spread out the material for a much larger fire than actually took place; all that was needed was a few weeks' drouth, a strong wind, and a spark. This combination, which we had so long waited for, and for which we had so laboriously provided, came at last. Should the day of this result be kept as an anniversary; an anniversary of our defiance of well-known natural laws, and our culpable negligence and folly? To accuse Providence of having destroyed the city, is but the ordinary subterfuge of criminals. The fire was the natural result of our own negligence, just as will be the next great fire, to prevent or avoid which we are doing so little.

The best way to observe the 9th of October is to omit all public demonstrations of an anniversary character. Let the day pass as all other days pass. The suspension of labor for one day, under the senseless pretext of celebrating the anniversary of the fire, should be treated as an outrage upon the community, and an insult to popular intelligence.

The Convention of Soldiers and Sailors at Pittsburgh was not altogether happy, it seems, in its deliberations. Governor Geary made a long and eloquent plea for Hartranft, reciting his gallant deeds as a soldier, but making no allusions to his feats as a stock-gambler, in State securities, with State moneys. The audience received the allusions to Hartranft's record as a soldier very enthusiastically, but, when the speaker presumed to ask that they should vote for him for Governor, his request was received with marked silence and coldness. General Hawley was hissed when he compared Mr. Greeley to Buchanan, and gave utterance to the silly statement that Mr. Greeley was an original Secessionist. The utter folly of running a soldiers' reunion for political purposes was made apparent at Pittsburgh. As occasions for the renewal of old acquaintances and the revival of old friendships, such reunions are very pleasant, and in every way commendable affairs; but when political wire-pullers and demagogues gain control of them, and manipulate them for partisan purposes, they not only subserve no useful ends, but they are fraught with danger to the best interests of the country. The people have had enough of war, and enough of the military idea in administering the Government. It is time that a candidate for office should have some other recommendation than his mere ability to manage armies and fight battles. These qualities are serviceable in time of war; but in a time of peace they are not such as should commend themselves to the country, and any convention which seeks to perpetuate the military idea in politics should be sternly discountenanced.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

The election of Grant or Greeley must decide, for many years to come, the industrial and material progress of the people of the Southern States. Taken as a whole, at this time, they are not only in a state of destitution, but they are burdened by debts which it is impossible for them to pay. This latter fact is now palpable enough even to the inexperienced negroes of South Carolina, who have united upon the policy of scaling the State debt of $22,000,000, and fixing upon a sum, say $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, which they propose to recognize, repudiating all the rest. They assert, and truly, that the annual productions of the State will not bear a tax to pay the interest on the whole debt. The same is true in North Carolina, where annually the amount of the taxable property is declining, as well as the amount of annual product; and yet, since 1867, the State debt has been increased over $20,000,000. The present Governor, as late as last winter, declared the impossibility of paying the interest on this debt by a tax on the property of the State. The same extraordinary increase of debt exists in Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. Unlike the debts created in the Northern States, there is nothing whatever to show for them. The State bonds have been issued and sold by dishonest officials, who have pocketed the proceeds, leaving the States hopelessly involved.

The Southern people in the States we have named came out of the Rebellion in abject poverty. Their habitations were dilapidated. Their farm-buildings and fences were destroyed. Of horses, cows, mules, and cattle, they had none. They had no provisions, nor the means to purchase them. During 1866-'67, want, even to the extent of famine, prevailed in many districts. The want of clothing was general for a long time, and, even to this day, there are thousands of families upon whom this want still rests. The few who have money to live with the comfort general among the people of the North, are the exceptions. It will require a generation, aided by the immigration of active laboring men from the North, to enable these people to approach the substantial prosperity of having enough to eat and wear, and with which to maintain their families. It is impossible for the people at the North to understand the extent of the poverty, amounting in many districts to wretchedness, among the people of the Southern States. It is as absurd to imagine that these people have any notion or hope of renewing the war, as it is to expect that King Philip and his warriors will rise from their graves to make war upon the whites of New England. The richest lands of the South stand idle. The owners have not the means to cultivate them, nor are there tenants who will take them and pay the taxes upon them. Many of the lands most productive before the war were destroyed for cultivation by cutting the levees during the war. There is not money enough in the South to restore these levees, and give back this land to production. The most that the great multitude of the people can do is to raise food enough for their families. The purchase of horses or cows, mules or farming implements, is out of the question. Taxes, however, have advanced. A new governing class has grown up. Before the war, official integrity was strictly cultivated in those States. The official who would misapply public funds, or appropriate them, or who proved incompetent, met no favor. He was not only dismissed, but forced by healthy public opinion to leave the country. Now, taxes have increased in a ratio not understood at the North. Where there was formerly one officer there are now three; and, owing to ignorance, incompetency, and the general taste for plunder, the revenues of States, towns, counties, and districts are appropriated as perquisites of office. Each year there is an increased deficit, and the tax is correspondingly increased. This burden falls heaviest on those who have property, because that property is unproductive and cannot be sold. The families who have little or no property can leave for the Western plains, but the owner of land is compelled to stay and starve. These people, in their humiliation and poverty, ask their rich and prosperous countrymen of the North, not for alms or charity, but for self-government. They ask for the withdrawal of the bayonet, and the substitution of the ballot. They ask to be placed on a political equality with the colored people, and be allowed to vote for people of their own selection. They ask the privilege of voting for men of their own choice to represent them in the Legislature; to be their county officers; for men to levy taxes, collect the same, and expend them for the public use. They ask to elect men to perform public duties who are honest and competent. Until this is done, the increase of debt will go on, until taxation will reach confiscation, and the whole country sink into bankruptcy, destitution, and anarchy.

The Administration has hitherto adopted, and is now committed to, the policy of maintaining the present condition of things, and of perpetuating this abject poverty and degradation of the white people in those States. The Cincinnati Convention proposed a change in this policy. It proposed the removal of all political disabilities, and leaving the people of the Southern States as free as those of Ohio and Illinois to choose their own Legislatures, to levy their own taxes, and to provide for the protection of the revenue from fraudulent expenditure. The election of Mr. Greeley means deliverance to the white people of the South from a slavery that is fast hurrying those States into bankruptcy, repudiation, and ruin. The election of General Grant will mean a continuance of the present policy. Mr. Greeley's election will give peace, and restore prosperity; General Grant's election will intensify the policy of hate and of strife, ending in desolation which the whole country must of necessity feel.

The foreign trade of Middletown, Connecticut, for the year ending March 31, 1872, was: Exports, $0; imports, $814. The duties on these, at 20 per cent, would be $162.80. A janitor, at $600, kept in order the room in which this immense business was transacted. A Deputy Collector, at $1,117, ably seconded the efforts of the Inspector, at $542, who inspected the goods, and of the Collector, at $1,504.61, who collected the duties of $162.80. Number of officials, four; aggregate salary, $3,763.61; excess of salary over revenue, $3,600.81; net cost of each vote, $900.20. The ingenuous youth who pursue their studies at the Methodist College in Middletown can find in the Custom House of that city *prima facie* proof that Mr. George William Curtis did not exaggerate when he said: "One-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in the collection."

MR. SCHURZ AT WATERTOWN.

We have already shown in detail the utter falsity of the charges affecting Senator Schurz's personal character in the matter of certain land-conveyances at Watertown, Wis.; in the circulation of which the Grant papers of this city have been particularly busy. If any further vindication were needed, it is furnished by the magnificent ovation which Mr. Schurz received at Watertown on Thursday last, the very locality where he has been charged with having swindled poor farmers and impoverished multitudes of families. The whole population of Watertown, men, women, and children, and the farmers and their families for miles around, turned out to give him welcome and do him honor, and the day was given up to general rejoicing. In fact, the poor farmers, whom he is charged with having swindled and cheated out of their property, could not do enough to show their love and respect for their old townsman. If there were any truth in these charges, then and there was the time and place for his enemies to bring forward their accusations, for he had gone there purposely to meet and answer them. But the Administration officials of Watertown, who first instituted the slander, in the presence of this vast outpouring of the people had nothing to say. It is to be hoped that those papers which have reiterated these slanders, and so grossly calumniated Mr. Schurz's character, will now have the decency to follow the example of the Watertown officials, and, if they do not make public retraction, at least keep silence. Mr. Schurz's political opinions as expressed in his speeches will afford them ample opportunities for discussion, and will tax their utmost abilities to answer, without resorting to such gross slanders as those with which they have connected his name with the Watertown land-conveyances. No man's personal character stands higher than Mr. Schurz's. His private record is clear. His public record is before the people. The Administration papers have the right to discuss that, and Senator Schurz, as they have already found to their cost, has the ability to defend it.

HOW TO MURDER GERMANS.

Thackeray begins to sketch, in one of his essays, an ingenious way to murder a wife, but stops in mock alarm lest some reader may avail himself of the knowledge thus given. The following plan of murdering Germans is not open to this objection, inasmuch as it requires the resources of a great nation to put it into operation. As example is better than precept, we cannot better explain the theory than by relating its practice.

A law of 1868 authorized the sale, "on 30 days' notice," of arms, ammunition, etc., "damaged or otherwise unsuitable for the United States military service." During the Franco-German war, thousands of carbines and millions of cartridges were secretly sold, without even one day's notice. The usual method of evading the first provision of the law was this: A number of guns were set apart to be sold; about one-twentieth of the lot were advertised; and the remainder were disposed of at private sale. Not even such paltry pains were taken to conceal the violation of the second provision of the law. Mr. J. Holt, Commissioner of Ordnance, testified, on oath: "They [the arms] were considered as fit for issue to our troops. * * The cartridges were regarded as fit for issue when sold." The Government arsenals throughout the country were completely stripped of guns, and the Springfield Armory was kept busy in manufacturing new cartridges. Everything that was bought went, of course, straight to France, to be used in killing the relatives and friends of the thousands of Germans who fought for their adopted country from '61 to '65. The Administration was wilfully blind to this fact. It saw the demand for the munitions of war treble and quadruple with the declaration of war by Napoleon; it saw its property bought and transferred directly to French vessels, in the harbor of New York; and it managed not to see the inevitable inference. Finally, the crisis came. On Oct. 12 and 13, 1870, General Belknap, Secretary of War, ordered 34,191 carbines and 17,517,829 cartridges to be sold to E. Remington & Sons. On Oct. 13, after the order was given, Belknap was directly notified that the Remingtons were agents of France. This is his own sworn statement. Although the order had been given, the contract was not closed. No such contract binds the War Department until the buyers have deposited 20 per cent of the purchase-money. They must do this within a specified time. The Remingtons did not pay this percentage until Oct. 21, 1870. Until then, therefore, the Department had the right to annul this bargain. It refused to do so. Eight days after the Administration had been advised that Remington & Sons were agents of France, it closed the contract that gave them thousands of carbines and millions of cartridges. This was a deliberate violation of neutrality,—as great as the one for which Great Britain is about to pay us $15,500,000 in gold. England's disregard of international law cost us vessels and cargoes; ours cost Germany lives. A German soldier wrote to a friend in this country this letter:

LE MANS, Jan. 13, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: * * I was very much pained to-day to find that many of my men and comrades were killed by American bullets shot from Springfield rifles. We found thousands of these muskets, stamped U. S., on the field of battle, and I heard curses deep and loud. What a treacherous people the Americans must be. * *

U. S. Grant is at the head of the Administration that is responsible for these sales, made in defiance of National and International law, that put guns into the hands of Germany's enemies, and bullets into the hearts of Germans. Henry Wilson was at the head of the Massachusetts party that proscribed foreigners, forced very many of them to leave the State, and tried to make its policy that of the Nation. To-day, Grant and Wilson are appealing for the votes of the men whose relatives and friends in America Wilson reviled, insulted, and aided to oppress, and whose relatives and friends in Europe Grant aided to kill.

The arrest of M. Edmond About, the brilliant French journalist and novelist, by the German authorities, has been once or twice referred to in the cable despatches, and connected with some indefinite rumors about trouble growing out of this new complication. The Government of France, however, will hardly espouse the cause of About, without violating the good faith it has promised to observe by treaty compact. About is an Alsatian, and most of his works appertain to the social condition of his native province. As a journalist, he has always written violently against any acquiescence in the cession of Alsace to Germany, and lately he went thither with the avowed purpose of discovering how far it had become Germanized. In the large cities, demonstrations were made in his honor. He appeared at several meetings, and addressed large audiences in opposition to German rule. His course at last became so violent that his arrest was ordered. As the French Government, since the conclusion of peace, has seemed to be strangely indifferent as to the interests of its literary men, and has banished one of the most eminent of them, M. Reclus, for offences much less serious than those for which the German authorities have arrested M. About, it is not probable that any serious trouble will grow out of this affair. The German Government will undoubtedly give M. About warning that his services are no longer needed in Alsace, and then release him, although his offence may have been in direct violation of the treaty between the two countries.

THE MILK TRADE.

An important convention of the milk-producing farmers of Westchester and Orange Counties, New York, will be held on the 24th inst., to form a co-operative association, for the supply of pure milk to New York City at cheap rates. It has been calculated that the city pays yearly eight millions of dollars for milk, and three millions for the water with which it is diluted, and the various compounds with which it is adulterated. Of this amount, the farmers get only about one-fourth, leaving nine millions of dollars to be distributed among the middle-men, who are guilty of practising the trickeries and frauds which have seriously endangered the health of the city. The farmers, to correct these evils, propose to adopt some method of co-operation which will eliminate this class of middlemen, and bring the farmers into immediate contact with consumers. The same evils attach to the milk business in Chicago to a proportionate extent, and there is the same necessity for some action which may result in breaking up swindling and stopping adulterations. Our milk-farmers would find their profits greatly enhanced, and the blessing it would confer upon the poorer classes, and especially upon young children, would be almost inestimable. The statistics of the business, which have already appeared in THE TRIBUNE, show that the total amount of milk received in this city, from the country, amounts to 17,964,182 quarts. Adding to this the water-dilutions, and the amount sold here in a single year reaches 22,455,165 quarts. Of the amount of slop-milk sold, no estimate can be made; but, of its deleterious qualities, no one has any doubt. Any effort upon the part of our farmers to supply the people with pure milk, at a fair price, would be hailed with delight by thousands, and would result in increased profits to themselves.

The Chorpenning claim of $81,000 (afterwards increased to $176,000) was officially rejected ten times. Then Earle, Creswell's old law-partner, appointed by Creswell First Assistant Postmaster General, resigned his office, and immediately appeared as Chorpenning's attorney. Instantly, Creswell began scheming to pass the claim. He and Earle managed to inflate it to one for $448,000, and then the Postmaster General ordered it to be paid. It has always been supposed that Creswell's conduct in secretly directing the payment to Chorpenning of $267,000 more than even that unblushing intriguer had ever dared to ask, was not of the most honest sort. This, however, must be a mistake, for Earle, the accomplice of Chorpenning and Creswell, states that the charges against the latter are "utterly false, malicious, and libellous." Next, we shall have Clayton indorsing Pomeroy, or Moses, the regular Republican nominee in South Carolina, indorsing Hartranft, the regular Republican nominee in Pennsylvania.

The latest plan for the regeneration of the world comes, of course, from France. The author thereof believes that all evils spring from political fanaticism and religious bigotry. To check and eventually cure these two, he proposes the establishment of "retreats." In these, habitual politicians who are public nuisances are to be confined for a period not over two years, on the certificate of two competent authorities of different parties. The patients are to be compelled to listen to endless disquisitions on political economy, international law, the rights and wrongs of mankind, womankind, childkind, etc. This treatment will give them much valuable knowledge, and will at the same time so weary them that they will become disgusted with their profession. Religious bigots are to be allowed to argue against each other at first, and compelled to do so afterwards, when they, too, would fain forget their differences and betake themselves to something more important than trying to solve an unsolvable problem. By persistency in this method, the inventor of this scheme expects to completely cure both classes of his future patients.

The Chairman of the Grant State Committee of Georgia is one Henry P. Farrow, United States District Attorney. He has been charged with felony, and with "withholding money belonging to the State of Georgia." He has acknowledged the truth of the latter charge by paying into the State Treasury $300. This has been receipted for, by the Treasurer and Comptroller General, as "restitution money." If the anti-reconciliation and anti-reform party should follow this precedent and become the restitution party, how rich the people would become. Murphy, Leet, Pomeroy, Cameron, Harlan, etc., etc., would unite with the Dent family and the carpet-baggers in restoring their illegal gains to those at whose expense they were made.

Justin McCarthy writes that there is to be a new daily paper in London. It is to be of the most extreme Radical type, drawing its strength from the clans of Sir Charles Dilke and Auberon Herbert. An attempt will be made, however, to give it greater weight by having it also represent John Stuart Mill and his followers. Here, however, arises a difficulty. Mr. Edward Jenkins, the father of "Ginx's Baby," has been spoken of as its editor. Unfortunately, he, although very radical in politics, is amazingly orthodox in religion. This will never do. If Mr. Mill is to have any connection with the new daily, Mr. Jenkins must have none,—unless it be that of a casual contributor. As soon as this question is settled, the paper will be issued.

Sentimentalists are deriving comfort from the following paragraph:

Since the abolition of the gallows in Iowa there has not been a murder in that State.

It is strange that no one of the many men who have published this has known its falsity. Within less than a week after the Iowa Legislature abolished capital punishment, a man was murdered in the very county in which the Legislature met. A short time since, a man near Keokuk hired his two sons to barbarously kill their mother. Father and sons are now in prison. These instances occur to us now. There have doubtless been others.

A gentleman who has just reached this city from San Francisco reports that the grain crop of the Pacific Slope is something unprecedented, even for that land of thousand-fold returns. The Central Pacific passes through one field, in the Livermore Valley, which covers 68,000 acres, and has yielded forty bushels of A No. 1 wheat to the acre. The estimated wheat crop of the Livermore and San Joaquin Valleys is between twelve and fifteen million bushels. This has all been gathered and bagged. It lies in heaps along the railroad, awaiting transportation.

Albert S. Evans, of San Francisco, a journalist, author, and litterateur of note, known to readers of THE TRIBUNE as "Altamonte," and one of the most wide-awake and widely-known observers of men and things on the Pacific Slope, left this city yesterday for Europe. Mr. Evans was long a resident of this city, has made his mark in public affairs in California, and taken a liberal hand in the development of the mining region of the great interior.

WASHINGTON.

The Bourbon Element in American Politics.

Charles O'Conor, James Lyons, Will C. Moreau, and John Q. Adams.

The Whitewashing of Creswell by Jerry Black.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.

Trying never to let anybody's party get possession of me longer than is comfortable, I have been able to make a run through about fifteen of the States in the past month, without wearing blinds on one side or the other. The betting and bluster which precede elections are meant to create a superstition chiefly, and indicate and account for little or nothing that is to be or may have been. Three States have voted; three active State campaigns have been made. This we do see, in all the three: that the reactionary principles which grew up into a system around the Slave-code, and vegetated in the political metaphysics of Calhoun, have left no seed. Even the miserable crew which played orchestra to Blatant Donkey as leaders at Louisville—the music by Chandler, Morton & Co.—applauded National airs, and Brother Golladay went into the ornamental flourish business, and dropped a tear from his bulbous nose into the bloody chasm which he said did not exist. So much is done; the good sense, adaptability, and elasticity of the American people have gotten over that immemorial war which threatened to rise behind us like a pillar of fire, and go before us like a pillar of cloud. And, but for the Cincinnati movement, and its attendant spirit in the councils of the Baltimore Convention, this state of things would have been delayed at least until another campaign, four years to come. Had there been no gathering at Cincinnati the Democratic party would have nominated as usual, formed lines along the old entrenchments, and finally made an assault upon the Constitutional Amendments. We should, therefore, have been doing the past all over again in politics; while, meantime, thrifty Corruption, holding its own in the present, would have fed like undisturbed mice in the granary of abundance.

Whatever Bourbonism remains in the United States belongs by natural alliance to the Grant party. The late ragged Congress of small fry at Louisville were mainly sent there by Morton, Cameron, and Chandler, who were perhaps unaware that the tender and acceptance of aid were perfectly logical and proper. The Bourbons want a conveniently small party, which shall rally about principles which expired twenty years ago; and the Republicans want a Federal Ring which shall rally about issues which closed up on the field of Antietam, nine years ago. The one party cry "Abolitionist!" and the other cry "Andersonville." People who prefer the United States, the happiness of the people thereof, and the purity and dignity of the Administration thereof, rightfully classify both the fossil parties under one head, and Grant and O'Conor would have made a harmonious ticket.

THE O'CONOR JUNTO.

The amusing feature of the age is O'Conor. A cold, aristocratic gentleman, his public history, until very recently, has been that of an analytical lawyer, and since the Forrest divorce case, he has been of little popular prominence, except when he went to Richmond as counsel for Jefferson Davis, at the time Mr. Greeley signed the bond. Possessed of considerable real estate on New York island, he came to the front with other gentlemen, and joined the Municipal Reform forces to crush out the Tammany Ring. For this exceptional public performance, which seemed to demonstrate that he could occasionally touch the earth and consort with his fellows, he was widely praised by O'Brien's little circle of what is called, in the jargonry of New York, "the Apollo Hall Democracy." The difference between Tammany Hall and Apollo Hall is, that one was gorged, and the other is a starveling of the same breed. Tweed behaved like a great boa-constrictor, with capacity commensurate with his appetite, and his coils enfolded the whole city and reached to Albany. O'Brien is a furtive wolf, who has the impudence to wish to be Mayor of New York, by the help of Tom Murphy and the Administration. He is the author and pattern of the ballot-box "repeater," heading a measly breed of fellows who promenade from ballot-box to ballot-box, and vote all day long over the city.

Here is the sponsorship for Charles O'Conor,—nice company, indeed, for an aristocrat and a reformer,—and yet, strange as it may seem, the respectable men at Louisville were nearly all from Apollo Hall. They consisted of a few plain, commonplace men, like Peter Gilsey, the tobacconist, Beekman, and others, who feel their money, and hate Hoffman, and were glorified in the errand they went upon. And at last we have the farce of the nomination of this Bourbon doctrinaire,—the only man of repute in the North who ever publicly asserted the political, social, and divine necessity of slavery,—and the resolve to run him "whether or no," as if, in this exigency, he was the only man on the Continent who could "save" the country. A man evidently unacquainted with affairs or the elements of our population, stricken with an ascetic sort of floundering philosophy, and interpreting a political party to be a sort of mineral dogma, on which only a limited number can stand, and which never grows or moves; such is the discovery and the joke of the day!

JEEMS LYONS.

I have made some inquiries about Jeems Lyons, who presided over the Bourbon coterie.

Jeems Lyons is related to Henry A Wise—in this wise: Henry married for a third wife Jeems' sister. Jeems and Henry pooh-pooh each others opinions, and to quote Jeems to Henry is to get a stream of rhetorical billingsgate; while to quote Henry to James is to get a cold salve of clammy and pitying smile, which says almost articulately: "Henry is one of Nature's blatherskites. In me, behold his antithesis." Still, these chiefs of self-esteem co-operate against any outside interest, and are as valiant allies as any two asses ever were whom fortune put into the same harness. Wise's *forte* at the law is vituperation. A limited amount of money will at any time gratify a client who does not expect to get any judgment, but is willing to pay to see his enemy abused. The client aforesaid pays his fee, and then takes his seat in the court-room, with his sense of enjoyment all gaping. Old Henry forthwith mounts the client's character, and in fifteen minutes covers him with saliva, as if he meant, before he got through, snake-fashion to swallow him. The client who has paid his money sits rejoicing. Wise invents epithets upon his enemy, conceives crimes of which he might be capable, describes his irregularities of physiognomy and the tint of his hair. The Justice's room is filled with fury, fume, and shreds of human hair; and this is what Henry lives for. He is a chartered mud-machine, floated to and fro to abuse people's enemies.

Jeems, on the contrary, is a civil lawyer, who has for many years indulged in the dream that he would be needed some day in human governments. He felt the assurance that a man of his parts was only temporarily skipped, and reserved for a greater occasion, and his reading was Plutarch's Lives, Landor's Imaginary Conversations, and the advice of Chesterfield. Many an imaginary conversation did he hold with himself in anticipation of the greatness for which he would be needed; but the Richmond people were obtuse; it never occurred to them that Jeems Lyons was needed for anything particularly, except giving a dinner now and then, to see his greatness manifested in the admiration of his guests; they never put him in nomination for Congress, or Mayor, or Governor, or anything of the kind. The old man felt that he lived in a miserable and misappreciating age. As life proceeded, and his mirror admonished him of grayness, he felt how sharper than a serpent's tooth it was to have a thankless age. Most politicians have, at one time or another, felt this when the ballots went to the wrong man. Jeems Lyon saved up in revenge which he lost in consideration. When the people of Virginia, not unmindful of Horace Greeley's spontaneous act of magnanimity in the court of their Capital in the year 1867, resolved to cast the Electoral vote of the State for Horace Greeley in 1872, Jeems Lyons was moved in the depths of his consciousness. Neglected, slighted, never consulted, slurred, shaken, passed in the showing of hands, he hated the patriotic joy which prevailed amongst his neighbors, and, when he appeared at Louisville, we realized indeed that the poet would have been correct had he remarked: "Hell hath no fury like Jeems Lyons scorned." There this old "Chiv." made a rheumy, salivated sort of speech, flavored with the essence of the "poor white," in which he called Greeley an old pickpocket, having already had the high example of the New York *Nation*, which called him a mangy sheep or dog, or something that had bitten the editor. He was slaughtered even there; he expected, O'Conor declining, to become the Bourbon candidate, and return to Richmond to provoke the jealousy of Henry. But the Convention imitated the Richmond people in sentiment, and would have none of Jeems Lyons. He went back to the city where he had so long been fossilized, and exchanged the easy honor of being foolish for the secondary eminence of being politically despised.

LITTLE MOREAU.

The late correspondence with O'Conor has been handled by a nobody named Moreau. Perhaps the attendant upon this Convention with the promptest capacity as a nimble parliamentarian was this black-eyed, nervously-alert little man, of about 30 years of age. Fresh exhaled from him like dust. He wore a black suit, betwixt the seedy and the otherwise respectable; got on his feet frequently; and even carried away the house by moving old Jimmy Lyons for the Presidency by a neat speech of the sort nowadays called "enthused." He was so conspicuous that somebody proposed three cheers for the noble delegation from Indiana, and the New York shoulder-hitters swung their hats in accord. So deeply moved over the position of his country, and the descent of the Democratic party, was Moreau, that he criticised O'Conor's declination severely, and said a candidate must be had at any price. I fixed upon that man as answering my notion of the sort of instrument Morton might have most fellowship with; for it is said in Indiana that nobody was ever dismissed from the military service in that State for base causes but Morton made a tool of him. Now, I find by the record of the Adjutant General of Indiana, W. H. H. Terrell, that Will C. Moreau, Captain in the Third Cavalry of Indiana, was dismissed the service under the official head of "Officers who were dismissed and cashiered for the good of the service." The entry is as follows:

Will C. Moreau, Captain Third Cavalry, Company I: Dismissed Jan. 1, 1864. Cause not reported.

Turning again to the official army register of the United States (volume Indiana and Illinois), we find these entries successively:

Will C. Moreau: In April, 1861, a Captain in the Sixth Indiana Infantry; regularly mustered out April 2, 1862.

So Mr. Moreau was not opposed to fighting our Southern Bourbon brethren as early as April, 1861, some time before Horace Greeley remarked: "Young man, on to Richmond, and go West!"

The next entry is Jan. 25, 1863:

Will C. Moreau: Resigned from the Third Regiment Indiana Cavalry as Captain. Recommissioned Captain July 1, 1863.

Here observe, brethren and sisters, that the Moreau in question got tired of walking after the Bourbon enemy, and took, like the beggar, to horseback to pursue them. The next entry shows that he had met the Bourbons, and imbibed that profound respect for them which he has subsequently exhibited:

Will C. Moreau: *Dismissed the service Jan. 1, 1864.*

There were but 298 dismissed officers in Indiana out of 15,042.

The Colonel of his regiment, Crittenden, lives in Washington City. He, General [illegible] dismissed for being a dishonorable character.

During Morton's dictatorship this man hung around the staff of Morton. His succession from Mortonism to Bourbonism is clear as the pedigree of Judas. During the early part of the war, he attempted to swagger around the celebrated Jim Stedman, who led him away by the ear. An irresponsible squirt at the best, with the rural felicity of much gab, he came as naturally from Morton to Louisville as the shower of gold came from Jupiter by the way of Danae.

THE ADAMSES.

A noble estimate of himself and his descent Jack Adams must have. "I will stand on the ticket with O'Conor," he says, "but with nobody else in the country."

Let him stand there, then, beside his superior; for he never stood anywhere long at a time, except as the perpetual candidate for defeat in Massachusetts, without the power to give his party there any revival, or attach to it any new measure of confidence. This subserviency to O'Conor, expressed in the style of a child, seems to prove what is remarked in Massachusetts of the later Adams family, that, being snob at the bottom, they must be managed by being snubbed. O'Conor was the man to make this impression upon the Adamses, being an aristocrat who insists that all mankind is inferior to himself. As the Englishman loves his Lord, the Adamses love this stamp of aristocrat. It had been the current belief of the country that Mr. Jack Adams was really a man of parts and independence; and that Mr. O'Conor was merely a cold, unsympathetic lawyer, the author of some barbarous defences of bondage as the key to republicanism. Mr. Adams discovers his John the Baptist in Charles O'Conor, who said at the Academy of Music, New York, Dec. 19, 1859: "I insist that negro slavery is not unjust. [Cries of 'bravo!'] It is not only not unjust, but it is just, wise, and beneficent. [Applause and loud hisses; cries of 'bravo' and disorder. There being a strong disposition on the part of the audience to eject the offending parties, Mayor Tiemann demanded order, and called on the audience to allow the individuals to remain. Mr. O'Conor did likewise. Mr. O'Conor resumed:] Gentlemen, there is an animal upon this earth that has no faculty for making his sentiments known in any other way than by hissing. [Cheers.] I am for equal rights. [A voice: 'Three cheers for Henry A. Wise.' Loud cheers, followed by groans and hisses. Mr. O'Conor, after further responding to the hisses:] I maintain that negro slavery is not unjust [cheers]; that it is benign in its influence, both on the white man and on the black. [A voice: 'That is so!'] I maintain that it is ordained by Nature; that it is a necessity of both races; that, in the climates where the black race can live and prosper, Nature herself enjoins correlative duties on the black man and the white, which cannot be performed except by the preservation and, if the hissing gentlemen please, by the perpetuation, of, negro-slavery. [Voices: 'That is right!' cries of 'Good!' and cheers.]"

The above is a faithful report from the current newspaper, whence it was transferred to Redpath's "Echoes of Harper's Ferry," pages 281 to 289.

It is this man, colored men, and practical, worldly, philosophic ex-slaveholders, ye who fought for what you inherited, without any pious gammon of defence,—it is the man with whom Jack Adams says he will stand in a subordinate place, "and with nobody else in the country." This Adams is the great-grandson of John Adams, and the grandson of J. Q. Adams, who battled for the right of Petition. It is wonderful what squashes will come in the fourth generation out of good seed.

To this Adams' chatter behold the Democratic ticket in response, in the year of our Lord, 1872:

For Governor of Massachusetts:
CHARLES SUMNER.

THE NEAR FUTURE.

Stand together! This is the solution of things. The coalition made at Cincinnati and Baltimore is the only National, logical, and victorious one. It holds by what is inevitably done; it comprehends the whole country in its loving and thoughtful sympathy. Its especial consideration at this moment is the wasted South, and, next, the debauched and voluptuous selfishness of the North. The one it aims to rehabilitate, the other to correct. Stand together! The jesuitry of events is for us. No revival of exclusive Democratic organization can mean anything else than a permanent and ineffectual minority. The coalition is the work of events and charity. It will do a radical work, succeed to the control of the Nation, and educate the blacks to think, and the whites to hope. Stand together! In two years, the North will be alarmed at its own social and financial condition, and reproach itself with the apathy of 1872.

BLACK PEDLING OPINIONS.

Jeremiah S. Black has written a legal opinion "exonerating" Mr. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster General, from any responsibility or error in the matter of the Chorpenning claim. Mr. Black has no authority to exonerate anybody; he is a lawyer at the disposal of any body who will become his client. The way of the old and facile lawyer is hard. How suspicious is the spectacle of a querulous man and a Democrat like Black, who lacks, above all things, the judicial faculty, and, even in literature, runs to passion, coming forward with his five pages of foolscap to plaster up the mortification of Mr. Creswell. It is very sure that Jerry Black did not write those five pages for nothing. A fee, present, or prospective, in money or in kind, is the lawyer's *sine qua non*. I use Latin phrases because I am on a legal subject, and your lawyer is nothing without Latin. Now, who paid the fee or gave the promise? Nobody, at this writing, seems to have been more "likely" to be interested in the said opinion than Mr. Creswell. And the only influence of that opinion, whatever it may be to Mr. Creswell, will be to depreciate the market value of Jeremiah S. Black. Neither nature nor art qualified him to give characters to other people. Character is not a matter of legal analysis, but of acts performed and of public impression. It was a scandalous thing for Mr. Creswell to have been followed to Washington by his village law-partners; it was a scandal for his partner to have resigned an Assistant Postmaster Generalship to conduct the prosecution of claims against the Postal Department. The manner in which the man Cessna passed the Chorpenning claim through Committee was that of a sneak; and the precipitation of the Postmaster General in the matter, his suspicious action before and after, and, lastly, his attempt to buy a legal character on five pages of foolscap from a political opponent, add to the sinister and contemptible nature of the business.

The Chorpenning claim will stick to Mr. Creswell. He was carried to Michigan by Zach. Chandler to make a speech at Detroit in extenuation of himself; but the Liberals were there in great force assembled, and he slipped up into the interior and got off his apology. His master and his matter did him injury with both parties, and he returned to Washington sullen and troubled. The last step is the weakest of all. It puts the Postmaster General of the United States in the position of a suppliant for a gipsy's blessing. The more the Chorpenning case is stirred up, the worse for Mr. Creswell. Silence on that point is character. Had he administered the Postal Department with a high sense of equity and persevering courage, knowing neither enemy nor friend, sturdily attacking abuses, and giving every man in the land, of whatever party, the fullest confidence in the responsibility of the service, he would have honored the Republican party of the State of Maryland, and quitted his post regretted and admired. He did make an attempt at reforming the franking abuse; at that time, he possessed the sympathy and support of the whole country. But, at this moment, the United States mail service is in much a political machine, and the name of Postmaster is nearly synonymous with Constable. The mail-revenues go to express hundreds of tons of worthless newspapers, like the New York *Times*, which beg the favor to enter a man's household unsolicited, and gabble their cockney politics where a business-friend, like the New York *Tribune* has been for years an honored guest. At this day the Capitol of the United States has been given up to the forgery of franks, and country Postmasters have assumed to detain from subscribers journals adverse to the ruling party. We hear no more of reforming the franking abuse. The head of the Department is busy elsewhere, hunting a legal character on foolscap from—whom but old Jerry Black? Like the fellow in the play of "Connie Soogah," who proposes to be another's voucher, we feel like inquiring, "And who the devil will be voucher for you?" It was Austin Blair who drove the harpoon through Mr. Creswell on this subject; the barbs stick in the flesh, and Mr. Jerry Black is too much of a lawyer by avocation to be either physician or a judge in this instance. GATH.

POLITICAL.

Nominations for the Illinois Legislature:

Twenty-ninth District—Liberal: For Senator, William A. Barnes, of Decatur. For Representatives, Jacob Trich, of Macon; Tilman Lane, of Clinton.

—The Black River Falls (Wis.) *Banner*, one of the fiercest of Grant organs, supports Stephen Marston, the Liberal nominee for Congress, against Jere. Rusk.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer* insists that there can be no doubt of a handsome majority for Greeley in Minnesota.

—Congressman Kendall, of Nevada, has been nominated for re-election by the Liberals. The Gold Hill *News* (Grant) says:

His popularity will preclude any necessity of subsidizing any assistance from any quarter, as he can go back on his own merits, if he can go at all. A man who has to buy his way into the Senate, House, or any other public office, has precious little to brag of.

—The St. Paul *Press* (Postmaster) devotes a whole column to evade, palliate, and finally justify a gross assault on a peaceful and orderly Greeley procession in front of its own office.

—The following is an attack in the Grant organ of New York on John W. Forney, the editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, and on those who act with him:

For, be it remembered, Hartranft was a hero when his slanderers were skulks. He took Antietam Bridge while scoundrels who are assailing him were shivering in their houses. As a soldier or a citizen, he has passed a scrutiny [illegible] for all that he has done for his country that he should be made the target of scoundrels who have flinched to fatten, and robbed that they might ruin braver and better men than themselves.

—In the District of Columbia election, Oct. 8, the candidates for Delegate are: Norton P. Chipman, Republican; L. G. Hine, Liberal; F. A. Boswell, bolting Liberal. Chipman is the present Delegate, elected by 15,196 votes against 11,104.

—So many colored men have left the District of Columbia to work on "Simon Cameron's road in Pennsylvania," that the falling off in registration of this clear vote is, in some of the Washington districts, fully one-half.

—David L. Hough, of LaSalle, is working for Greeley and Reform.

—The Grant newspapers have been making much use of extracts from the Baltimore *Evening Journal*, edited by Yerger, the slayer of Colonel Crane, in Mississippi. The *Journal* was last week closed out at Sheriff's sale, and Yerger is a straight Bourbon candidate for Congress, with Administration support.

—The calculation of Grant managers in Kentucky is, that 20,000 Democrats will vote for O'Conor; 15,000 stay at home; and 90,000 vote for Greeley. The Republican vote for Governor, last year, was 89,000.

—Governor Smith, of Georgia, has from the first declined to take the stump in his own behalf.

—The motto of Blanton Duncan's paper is, "We mean business."

—It appears by the Daily Court *Chronicle* of Washington, the paper which Donn Piatt calls the *Daily Saliva*, that the men who oftenest visited the White House last session were Cameron, Chandler, Carpenter, Harlan, Butler, Morton, Conkling, and Spencer,—a visiting list which contains, at most, but two honest men.—*Exchange*.

Which are the two? Don't all speak at once.

—The Postmaster at Confederate X Roads, whose office is worth about a shilling a month, has been reminded, by circular from James Harlan, that he ought to contribute forty dollars to help on the cause of Civil Service Reform. The whole Corners doesn't own so much money.

—The Republicans of the Buffalo (N. Y.) District have nominated Lyman K. Bass for Congress.

—At last accounts, both Corbett and Mitchell were equally confident of winning the Oregon Senatorship. Both men were on the ground at Salem, and money was being spent freely.

—The Albany *Journal* says the present General Dix received, while Minister to France, from Napoleon, was "a pair of vases as a specimen of Sevres manufacture," and not a silver service worth $7,000.

—The Democrats in Ward 11, Boston, are proposing to join the Liberal Republicans in electing Robert Morris, the colored lawyer and Liberal, to the next Legislature.

—A Liberal in Henry Wilson's town of Natick writes the Springfield *Republican*: "Greeley's vote will be a rouser here. Grant carried this town in 1868 by 238 majority. We intend to reduce that to its lowest terms in 1872. Both parties are working quietly but vigorously, and we shall poll some 1,100 votes. Some of the enthusiastic Greeley men think they will carry this town; time can only tell."

—What should have been done directly after the Cincinnati nominations—the choice of a Liberal Republican National Finance Committee, composed of gentlemen having the confidence of the public that whatever money intrusted to them for the Liberal cause would be spent honorably and honestly,—has just now been announced. No names, indeed, can be better for such a Committee than those of whom it consists; to-wit: William A. Hall, merchant; Moses H. Grinnell, ex-Collector of the Port; John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank; Hiram Barney, ex-Collector; George Ellis, President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and Rufus Hatch, banker,—all of New York City.

—Chandler, of Michigan, wrote thus to the Postmaster at Albany: "I am directed by the Postmaster General to say to you that any assistance you can give the Louisville movement will be considered done for the Administration." What clever fellows are Christian Chandler and Chorpening Creswell!—and what stout swearing they must have done when the "Louisville movement" collapsed like a putrescent egg, leaving nothing but a foul smell behind. Yet there are a few knaves, who, thinking the people are fools are trying to convince them that Duncan & Co. were not bought and paid for by Grant.

—Word has been passed around among the loyal-to-Grant newspapers to go it gently on Wendell Phillips' "Long live Ulysses," and to, by no means, manifest any interest in the election of 1876 until an election in 1872 is assured.

—James Flanigan is Grant's Postmaster at Brodhead, this county; an office which pays but $30 per annum. Some days ago he received notice to "pony up" $25 toward the corruption fund.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

—The *President's Own* says: "Senator Hill, of Georgia, declares for Grant." Next week it will be in order to announce that "Senator Pool, of North Carolina, declares for Grant;" and then that "Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, declares for Grant." 'Bah for Grant!

—The vote of Minnesota in 1870, divided by present Congressional District lines, was as follows:

	Republican.	Democrat.
First (Winona etc.)	14,186	[illegible]
Second (Red Wing, etc.)	9,190	[illegible]
Third (St. Paul, etc.)	12,695	[illegible]

—The Boston *Advertiser* says that it is true Wilson was a Know-Nothing, but he "didn't mean anything by it."

—Wendell Phillips said that "Grant could not stand up before a glass of whiskey without falling down;" and now he says he wants him to be kept in office till every person who participated in the Rebellion shall be laid in the grave.

Figures.

ELGIN, Ill., Sept. 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In 1868, Grant received in this State 250,293 votes; Seymour received 199,143, giving Grant a majority of 51,150 votes. We have, in Illinois, about 1,530 townships, or an average of fifteen townships to the county. This gives Grant an equalized majority of 33 2-5 votes per township; consequently, a change of not quite 17 per township is all that is necessary in order to defeat him. Have we got the change? Let us see.

Take Kane County as an example. Well-informed Grant men have admitted changes as follows: Aurora, 175; Batavia, 48; Geneva, [illegible]; St. Charles, 22; Elgin, 120; Dundee, 60; Kaneville, 24; Blackberry, 35; Sugar Grove, [illegible]. The other towns will make this up, it is highly probable, to 600.

The Democratic vote would seem to be solid (except a few lunatics like [illegible]), and the utmost harmony exists.

We shall send one, and possibly two, members to the General Assembly.

With Pennsylvania and Indiana all right, we will sweep the State, as the [illegible] class will immediately range themselves under the conquering banner. [illegible]

[...]VORCE REFORM.

[...] Makes Up His Mind to Sep[arate] [...] Mere Couples Unless There [...] Reasonable Provocation.

[...]sition of the Law of Divorce—[...] Not a Mere Matter of Etiquette.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The United States District Court.

The United States Circuit Court.

The Superior Court.

POLITICAL.

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—The vote of Minnesota in 1870, divided by present Congressional District lines, was as follows:

	Republican.	Democrat.
First (Winona etc.)	14,186	9,765
Second (Red Wing, etc.)	11,126	11,926
Third (St. Paul, etc.)	12,826	8,400

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The Democratic vote would seem to be solid (except a few lunatics like Parker), and the utmost harmony exists.

We shall send one, and possibly two, members to the General Assembly.

With Pennsylvania and Indiana all right, we will sweep the State, as the floating vote will immediately range themselves under the conquering banner. MONITOR.

DIVORCE REFORM.

Judge Farwell Makes Up His Mind to Separate No More Couples Unless There is Unreasonable Provocation.

Exposition of the Law of Divorce—Marriage Not a Mere Matter of Etiquette.

Judge Farwell, of the Circuit Court, created a sensation by his rulings yesterday, generally Divorce Day, and there was, as usual, a great number of fashionably dressed ladies in attendance, most of them young and attractive, and of the more aristocratic class of citizens. A number of cases were heard on further evidence, compliance with the rules, and several were dismissed. ...

... the parties might live separate, and the husband make his wife an allowance. He could not make the law; he could not make ... ... Court. Certainly. Withdraw it.

COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY.

Notes from the Courts.

The Criminal Court Calendar for to-day is given below.

... appeal bonds in the decided cases of tax ... will come up before Judge Wallace ...

... The Superior Court, yesterday, several suits ... were filed.

... is directed to a report of some ... proceedings, printed in another column, ... seems to indicate that Judge Farwell will ... the divorces without the strict letter of the ... being complied with.

The United States District Court.

BANKRUPTCY—JUDGE BLODGETT.

...

The United States Circuit Court.

NEW SUITS.

...

The Superior Court.

LAW—JUDGE PORTER.

...

JUDGE JAMESON.

...

CHANCERY—JUDGE GARY.

...

NEW SUITS.

...

Providence, R. I. Assumpsit, $6,000. Same attorneys.

40,113. John H Ross v. Richard E. Hatch. Assumpsit, $500. Frederick C. Hale, attorney.

The County Court.

LAW—JUDGE ROGERS.

738. Vesting v. Robinson. Jury called, viz.: James Bligh, F. Kerwein, J. W. Wells, J. Munroe, D. F. Deutcher, Lewis Simon, E. Mansfield, W. H. Born, A. Ferdinand, M. Spalding, John Lusson, and H. M. Reilly. Evidence heard, and verdict for plaintiff for $216.83, and judgment.

145. Isaacson v. Stephenson. Dismissed by agreement, at defendant's costs.

3,083. Horn v. Johnson. On motion and affidavit filed rule on defendant Johnson to show to the Clerk of this Court on or before Monday morning next, a memorandum of a certain note more fully described in said affidavit.

177. Watson v. McDonghail. Jury called. (Same as 136.)

142. —— Service by public default, and judgment for $612.90 (personal property.)

[Call Monday, 62, 65 to 74, except 70, also 30, 32, 38, 36, 44, 55, 57, and 60.]

MOTIONS FOR NEW TRIAL.

The following will be heard by Judge Rogers, provided notice has been given by either party:

6. Bishop v. Bussee.
32. Marsh v. Derrickson.
111. Jameson v. Macale.
120. Whipple v. Edwards.
232. Smith v. Barry.
263. Meyer v. Fox.

JUDGE BOOTH.

G. N. 3,284. People and Nina Chandler v. Stoops et al. Custody of child (Nina) given to father.

28. Renal v. Krouse. Jury again called. Trial not concluded.

1,410. Bennett v. Demor & Mayhew. Default heretofore entered on having damages assessed at $... and judgment.

1,909. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company v. Eberhart et al. Dismissed as plaintiff's costs to John Reynolds, per stipulation filed.

1,210. Jacobs v. Patrick. Motion of plaintiff to dismiss for want of affidavit of merits.

1,761. Bigelow v. Gregory et al. Default and judgment set aside at defendant's costs, and 20 days allowed defendant to plead, per stipulation filed.

... Pullam et al. v. Larned et al. By stipulation petitioner has leave to amend his petition, and defendant Larned has until the first day of next term to answer. Case continued.

1,557. Owsley v. Shepherd. Default.

1,308. Field v. Same. Same.

CHANCERY—JUDGE FARWELL.

208. Gund v. Payne et al. Order dismissing suit set aside, complainant to file bill by Monday morning next, in default of which suit to be dismissed.

... Emma Benham v. James W. Benham. Default by consent. Subsequently the order was substituted by the following: suit dismissed at complainant's costs. Leave to complainant to withdraw bill without prejudice.

... Anna v. Bernard Hatch. Default by stipulation filed. Suit dismissed at complainant's costs. C. S. without prejudice.

880. Bellis v. Eli McDonald. Cause heard and decree.

NEW SUITS.

3,946. Augusta Inshmann v. Charles Reinig. Assumpsit, $10,000. Barber & Lackner, attorneys.

3,947. William Herbst v. Fred W. Bigger. Appeal by defendant from Justice Vant Woud.

3,948. Allen Gregory et al. v. Jabez C. Rowe. Assumpsit, $1,000. J. Coy.

3,949. John Gersche v. Orsamus E. Van Patten and Jacob Meyer. Appeal from Justice Sturtevant.

3,950. F. P. Mulvey v. John F. Pear and John Hutchinson. Appeal from same Justice.

3,957. Reuben E. Berns v. Philip Lannon. Appeal from Justice Vant Woud.

G. N. 14. S. Goldman v. O. C. Chase, et al. Petition to confirm title. Grant & Swift, solicitors.

The Criminal Court.

JUDGE TREE.

John Allan. Vagrancy. Jury trial. Prisoner was found in the premises of J. H. Batchelder, with intent to steal. Verdict guilty; sentence, one year in the Penitentiary. Motion in arrest of judgment.

J. F. King. Murder. Motion for new trial withdrawn.

Chas. Brinkley. Larceny of $60 from the person of Chas. Smith. Verdict guilty; sentenced to 4 years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Baker. Guilty. Larceny of clothing from John Schweitzer. Remanded.

Herman Petcharme. Forgery. Plead guilty to forging the name of Charles Reitz & Bros. to a check for $200 on the Union National Bank. Remanded.

Cornelius Shay plead guilty to petty larceny, taking $1.50 from Thorwald Knuetson. Sentenced to 90 days in the House of Correction.

John Rogers plead guilty to beating his wife with a monkey-wrench. The wife interceded for him, and he was sentenced to 10 days in jail.

People ex rel. John Melton v. the Superintendent of the House of Correction. *Habeas corpus.* The case involved the validity of a commitment to the Bridewell by Justice Scully. Remanded for the reason he is in custody by virtue of process regular upon its face, and issued by a court having jurisdiction.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

159. Robert Clark and C. H. DeaAllen.
163. John Davis.
164. Charles Davis.
165. John Dunn.
166. John Dupont.
173. Frank Fletcher.
182. James Powell.
197. Wm. Dugan and James Kelly.

The County Court.

ESTATES—JUDGE WALLACE.

Horace Reed. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Julia M. Reed, widow, and her individual bond for $4,000 approved.

Caroline Malony. Will proven. Letters testamentary granted to Louis C. Malony. His individual bond for $300 approved.

Ernest Frederick. Inventory appraisement and award approved, and selection filed.

William Gess. Additional inventory approved.

John Faber. Inventory appraisement and award approved.

TAXES.

There were a number of decisions ordering the payment of taxes and special assessments for 1871, and the Court adjourned.

The Illinois Supreme Court.

YESTERDAY'S BUSINESS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 20.—The Supreme Court met at the usual hour (all the Judges present), and transacted business as follows:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

166. Motion for extension of rule to file abstracts and briefs to the 10th of October. Thornton, J., said: "The Court has concluded to extend the time; but in this, and all similar cases, upon the condition that counsel will not be allowed to argue the case orally when it is called in the future."

ADMITTED TO PRACTICE.

The Chief Justice directed that license to practice be issued to Richard M. Skinner.

NEW MOTIONS.

104. Motion for continuance for the purpose of correcting the record.

165. Motion to dismiss appeal for want of abstract not entertained until the call of the case.

421. Hiram B. B. Burritt et al. v. William Tidemarsh. Appealed from Lake; motion to dismiss appeal with 5 per cent damages, for want of record, made and allowed.

432. W. T. Wentworth v. S. B. Williams et al. Appealed from the Superior Court of Cook County; same motion and same order.

433. Christopher E. Rafferty v. The People, etc. Appealed from the Criminal Court of Cook County; motion for a supersedeas.

371. Leave to assign cross-error asked and granted.

93. Mr. Blanchard, on behalf of counsel for the defendant in error, moved for leave to withdraw the joinder in error, and to file a plea of release in errors. The Chief Justice said: "The Court will take the motion and consider it." If the motion be overruled, the case will be taken by the Court.

CALL OF THE DOCKET.

81, 89, 90, 91, 93, 95, 98, 99, 102. Taken on call.

82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88. Petitions for rehearing, not acted upon.

92, 94. Continued.

96. Dismissed at appellant's costs, as per stipulation filed, and leave to withdraw the record denied, except temporarily.

The Court adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

OPINIONS FILED.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 20.—The following opinions of the Supreme Court in cases on the docket of the September Term, A. D. 1872, have this day been filed in the Clerk's office, at Ottawa, Ill.:

Number on the docket, 46. Harding v. The Town of Hale. Reversed and remanded.

156. Parmalee et al. v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

144. Bunch et al. v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

171. The Union Building Association v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

177. Armstrong, administratrix, et al. v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

211. Hemmingway et al. v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

338. Gibbons v. Becker. Affirmed.

383. Tucker et al. v. Gill. Reversed and remanded.

330. Workman et al. v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

387. Potwin v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and Remanded.

401. Bowen et al. impleaded, etc., v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

453. The Sangamon Insurance Company v. McKeon et al. Affirmed.

495. Shea et al. v. The Village of Winnetka. Reversed and remanded, with directions.

798. Wreckler et al. v. The City of Chicago. Reversed and remanded.

501. McKeon v. Marcy. Reversed and remanded.

PROGRESS AND RETROGRESSION.

Chinese Students and Barefooted Spanish Friars Coming to Chicago To-day—What These Deputations Represent, and Their Destinations.

There will arrive in the city to-morrow, from Omaha, a train that left San Francisco on Monday morning, bearing two deputations of no common class, the purpose of their movement having no common significance. One is a contribution from the world's oldest civilization to the tide of progress setting toward development borrowed from the new. It is the first party of pure blood nobility ever sent out from China to be educated in the New World. The Chinese Government has appropriated $1,500,000 to secure a system of cosmopolitan education to the youths of the highest families. The plan will be to forward these, forty in number each year, and the present is the first delegation on their way to our Eastern Colleges, or to be apportioned among several institutions. There are forty delicate and beautiful boys of Oriental type, aged from 11 to 14 years, dressed in Chinese student costume of pale-purple silk. They are accompanied by their Professors,—grave, skinny old specimens of scholastic keeping, which would do credit to Gottingen. They are also accompanied by their religious teachers. The Chinese Government have a strict intention to keep these youths from proselytizing influences, to which end religious services are held, and strict religious training is to be maintained. It remains to be seen whether this part of the experiment will be an entire success, and whether the pig-tail and silken circle will not disappear under American college influences with the same rapidity as the worship of Joss. For the sake of our Celestial cousins, we wish all the results they covet, and shall be glad to take a contract for the education of such good order as the present. With this party of boys come three of the girls of China, beautiful and graceful little misses, daughters of Mandarins, evidently carefully cultivated at home, and able to command the world's best culture abroad.

THE SHOELESS FRIARS.

The other party referred to as sharing the train with the almond-eyed from the land of tea, is far less pleasant to contemplate, the other while one is progressing, the other is retrograding, and carries one back to the days of Don Quixote and the ragged and faded civilization of Spain,—for here are thirty-odd barefooted Spanish friars, journeying at ease, in Pullman cars, across the prairies, with as much coolness, and as much at home, as if they were begging alms and pattering over the turf of the Guadalquivir. And yet these fat, frowsy fellows ... existence in Milwaukee, city of yellow bricks, ending an enforced pilgrimage from the city of the Montezumas. They are a part of the 35,000 monastic brethren whom Juarez locked out from their abiding-places in one and the same day, giving their buildings up to their present use as public schools. This squad fled to Guatemala, made a dead-beat passage to San Francisco, arrived there penniless, and thence by a generosity characteristic of the City of the Golden Gate, have been sent eastward, to find their permanent home as above,—and apparently the place seems well chosen, for from the looks of these veterans we think they would prefer a quiet place where little business is done, though Milwaukee may not enjoy the compliment. The Catholic citizens of San Francisco gave these brethren $15,000 to send them forward. This will furnish a hint to Milwaukee of what she must do to get rid of them, possibly to forward them to Michigan City.

THE GERMAN METHODISTS.

Something About the Conference Now Holding Sessions in this City—Statistics of Interest—Proceedings of Yesterday's Session.

The sessions of the Chicago German Conference of Methodists, now being heard at the Maxwell Street Church, brings to the notice of the public a body of which but very little has heretofore been known by those not speaking the German language. They are a very numerous and well organized body, both in this country and Germany. In this country their chief local strength is in the vicinity of Chicago, where they have nine churches; Cincinnati, St. Paul, and St. Louis. They have a German department in the Methodist Book Concern, and a number of publications are printed in the German language. They have a weekly periodical, the *Christian Apologist*, which numbers 20,000 subscribers, as also a semi-monthly with 24,000 readers. The German work of the Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced in 1835, and is a portion of the parent church, though it has its own Conferences, which are presided over by the Bishops of the Methodist Church. Their work is spreading rapidly among the German-speaking people of this country, and they have a powerful organization in Europe.

As a matter of interest we give a few of their statistics: The number of travelling preachers is 120; local preachers, 340; number of members, 8,181; number of churches, 112; probable value of the same, $1,141,000; number of parsonages, 154; probable value of the same, $234,000.

The second day's session of the Conference opened at 9 o'clock a. m. yesterday, Bishop E. S. Janes in the chair. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Braemer, after which the roll was called, showing a very large attendance of delegates.

A communication in relation to one of the members was read and referred to the Conference Stewarts.

A report was presented by the Church Extension Committee, and was referred.

The proposition of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was considered and referred to the Committee on Missions.

Revs. G. L. Wahlfinger, H. Wagner, and B. Becker were constituted a standing Committee on the claims of the Book Concern of over one year's standing.

A communication from the Book Committee of New York was read, and called forth the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Presiding Elders be constituted the Committee to apportion the claim of $200 for the support of Bishops.

A document was presented concerning the Orphan Asylum, and was referred to the Committee on the Asylum.

The annual report of the Book Concern was then read and ordered placed on file.

A report from the German Wallace College, Berea, O., was referred to the Committee on Education, as were also a report from the Visiting Committee of the same, and a communication from the Garrett Biblical Institute at Evanston, Ill.

Bishop Janes then introduced to the Conference Bishop Escher, Rev. Mr. Gagley, of the Evangelical Association, and Rev. Dr. Waugh, late missionary to India.

The fourth question was then taken up: "Who are admitted into full connection?" The candidates were then called up, and, after singing and prayer, were addressed in eloquent and impressive language. G. H. Simons, William Hoeler, and John Walter were next examined and appointed to the deaconate.

The sixth question, "Who are elected and ordained Elders?" was then called, and Theodore Stauble was examined and qualified for a supernumerary relation.

The Committee on Orphan Asylums was then instructed to pass over the funds in their hands to F. Schuler.

It was also voted to disburse $50 more to the credit of the Northwestern German Conference.

The following ministers were then introduced to the Conference: Rev. G. Orwig, Rev. G. Escher, Rev. B. Himmel, Rev. N. Heintage, of the Evangelical Association, Rev. Mr. Westergreen, of the Swedish Charge; Rev. Mr. Whisting, Missionary to Sweden, and Rev. Mr. Peterson.

Sister Wittenmeier was then presented to the Conference as a Committee from the Ladies and Pastor's Christian Union, and addressed the Conference at some length concerning the interests of the Society.

A vote of thanks was passed by the Conference to Sister Wittenmeier for her able address.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. J. J. Keller, and the Conference adjourned its open session until to-day at 9 a. m.

The afternoon was spent by the members in Committee work, and in the evening addresses in German were made on the subject of education.

Among some of the reverend gentlemen taking a leading part in the proceedings of this Conference may be mentioned the Revs. G. L. Wahlfinger, F. Schuler, O. A. Loeber, and J. J. Keller.

A PERSISTENT BRIDE.

A Young Pennsylvania Lady Follows Her Runaway Lover to Chicago and Marries Him.

Detective Simmons had an extremely delicate case on his hands yesterday, but he succeeded in bringing it to a termination that was apparently satisfactory to the parties most interested. A young lady from Tideout, Pa., whose affections and purse had been seriously trifled with by a former male resident of the same place, recently arrived in this city in search of the faithless individual, whose presence here she had every reason to suspect. Applying at Police Headquarters for assistance, Detective Simmons was detailed to accompany her. He succeeded in arresting the offending young man yesterday, and brought him face to face with his prisoner. The two held a brief conference, the result of which astonished the officer, to say the least. It was not that the prisoner agreed to restore to the bereaved maiden the $250 which he had borrowed from her that caused wonder,—he made no such promise, but it was the alacrity with which he jumped at her offer of marriage. A license was speedily procured, and then the trio went in search of a Catholic priest. Father Noonan was found, but he refused, under the peculiar circumstances, to join the anxious pair without permission from higher ecclesiastical authority. Bishop Foley was then sought, but, owing to the amount of business which claims his attention, it was impossible to find him with a leisure moment. Simmons and his wards retraced their steps to Father Noonan, and again requested him to perform the marriage ceremony, and save them from exposure in the courts. The detective whispered something in the reverend gentleman's ear, which had the immediate effect of inducing him to don his clerical robes and bring contentment to the children of Tideout. The names of the young people are withheld for their own sakes.

PRACTICAL SOCIALS.

How the Congregation of the First Baptist Church Propose to Amuse Themselves at their Winter Social Gatherings.

In connection with the First Baptist Church of this city, a series of free entertainments of a most practical and instructive character have been arranged. As a general rule, Church Sociables are inexcusably dull; but it is proposed at each of the fortnightly socials of this large and growing society, to have a 15 or 20 minutes' talk on some matter of popular interest, by men fully conversant with the subject. The course is to be inaugurated on Tuesday evening next, by observations on railroad matters, by Robert Harris, Esq., General Superintendent C., B. & Q. Railroad. Mr. Burbank, Principal of the Douglas School, and an excellent elocutionist, will also read some selections. Music will be interspersed, but the more public exercises will not be allowed to trespass upon the time it is desired to cultivate acquaintance. At subsequent gatherings, brief addresses are expected from Messrs. A. B. Meeker, F. E. Hinckley, James E. Tyler, Cyrus Bentley, James K. Burtis, and other prominent citizens upon the several industrial interests with which they are so successfully identified. A free and hearty welcome will always be extended to the friends of the society. The place of meeting will be, on Tuesday next, at the chapel on Indiana avenue, corner of Thirtieth street, and the fortnight following at the First Church, Wabash avenue, corner Hubbard court, and will alternate during the season.

In this connection we might correct a rumor that the main building of the present edifice on Wabash avenue, is to be taken down and put up on the corner of Indiana avenue and Thirtieth street. No site has yet been selected for a permanent location, though one doubtless will be within a short time.

THE ATHLETICS.

The Third Competitive Meeting of the Athletic Club to be Held Next Thursday Afternoon.

The third competitive meeting of the Chicago Athletic Club will come off at the Base Ball Park, on Twenty-third street, near State, on Thursday afternoon next. The competitors for the first race and gold medal (120 yards hurdle) will be called up promptly at 3:30 o'clock. The other contests are for the running long jump, one-fourth mile running, one mile running, and two mile walking race, gold medals. A race of 100 yards has been arranged. The medals to be competed for are now in the hands of the Secretary, the former holders having surrendered them in order to encourage competition. Some of the contestants are in excellent condition, and ought to make a good showing, especially as two or three of the best athletes are expected to compete at the national athletic meeting in New York next month. Several of the most agile members are deterred from competing by inability to escape from business long enough to train for the contests. As the exhibition will be free, it is expected that a numerous and respectable audience will encourage the development of manly exercise.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

"Camille," the representative French drama, was played last evening at the Academy, with Mrs. Bowers and Mr. McCollom in the principal roles. In the entire range of characters included in the repertory of the distinguished actress, there is none of which so little can be said in the way of adverse criticism. The subordinate parts were taken by the company. Mr. Maynard, as the elder Duval, gave a very good idea of the stately French gentleman of the old school and Mrs. Carhart played with considerable elderly ...

animation, clothing her *Prudence* with all the repellant qualities demanded by tradition. ...

UNION PARK ORGAN CONCERT.

The programme for the organ recital at Union Park Congregational Church, this afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock, is as follows:

1. Overture—Dame Blanche ... Boieldieu
   Mr. L. Falk.
2. Vocal ... Bergen
   Mrs. J. A. Farwell.
3. Souvenir de Faust ... Gounod
   Mr. Falk.
4. Duett from Stabat Mater ... Rossini
   Mrs. Farwell and Mrs. O. K. Johnson.
5. At Evening ... D. Buck
   Mr. Falk.
6. ... Bergen
   Mrs. Farwell and Johnson.
7. Overture—Poet and Peasant ... Suppe
   Mr. Falk.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE

will positively reopen to-night, when the long-talked-of military drama, the "Union Spy," will be presented for the first time. Its production involves many fine effects, including three military companies, plenty of fire and smoke, new tableaux, scenery, and stage appointments, and an excellent dramatic company. The interior of the house has been greatly improved and tastefully decorated.

THE OLD CUSTOM HOUSE.

All Thought of Converting the Ruins into a Bonded Warehouse Abandoned.

The remains of the old Custom House building will not be converted into a bonded warehouse. As no advancement could be made in the work without the intervention of Congressional legislation, Hon. C. B. Farwell, the member of Congress from this district, last session introduced a bill into the House bearing upon this subject. The bill was presented last June, and was referred to the consideration of the proper Committee. Since that date, the owners of the adjacent property having been apprised of the contemplated conversion, opposed the change so strenuously that all action in the matter was abandoned. The walls of the old building being in excellent condition, and the United States owning the site, it was thought that a large sum might be saved by the proposed project. Another location will be purchased and a bonded warehouse erected on the newly acquired real estate. The material composing the old building will be disposed of for the benefit of the Government, to the highest bidder. The iron in the old building will be reserved for use in the construction of the new warehouse.

The site upon which the ruins stand will also be sold by the United States. Until the building material is sold the property will be cleared up, the debris inclosed within the walls of the old building, and the windows and doors closed up with boards.

California Sunday Train.

The regular Sunday train for Omaha, San Francisco, and all intermediate points, carrying the great California, China, and Japan mails, will run through to-morrow, via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, leaving Central Depot, foot of Lake street, at the regular time of the Pacific Fast Line, 10:15 a. m., stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street stations, arriving at Omaha Monday morning, and making close connection with the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West. Tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroads, are good on this train.

Stoves.

Tibbals, Shirk & Whitehead are now exhibiting a great variety of stoves at their new salesrooms, Nos. 143 and 145 East Lake street, between Clark and LaSalle. Dealers wishing to buy cheap stoves should favor them with a call. They supply the trade with the celebrated American Base Burning Stoves.

Burnett's Cocoaine

makes the hair glossy and beautiful.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's unrivalled cologne (all sizes) Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Stroh's Prescription Store, 82 West Madison-st., corner Clinton.

Best and Oldest Family Medicine.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

11 SOUTH SHELDON-ST.—A SUITE OF FURnished rooms to rent, with first-class board.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging, $6 per week; first-class table; day board, $4.50.

116 NORTH PAULINA-ST.—BED ROOMS and parlors comfortably furnished, to rent, with board. Terms very reasonable. Gentlemen, their wives or family of four or five accommodated.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—WANTED—ONE or two gentlemen for breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner at 358 West Randolph-st.

363 WEST LAKE-ST., CORNER OF ANN.—Board and well furnished rooms for genteel parties; dinner at 6 o'clock.

375 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class board, with nicely furnished room with dressing room, containing gas, hot and cold water; also large closet. Suitable for single gentleman.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS for gent and wife, or single gentlemen, with or without board.

661 WEST MONROE-ST.—A GOOD ROOM, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. References required.

South Side.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board.

516 WABASH-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

570 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—LARGE front rooms, nicely furnished, with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

1026 INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st., pleasant, well-furnished suite of front rooms to rent with board—private family. Reference required. Also, to rent, a good barn with 4 stalls.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-fourth—large front room, or suite of rooms, with closet. Also, single room. References exchanged.

ELDRIDGE COURT, NO. 6 AND 8.—A SUITE OF rooms fronting on Michigan-av. to rent, with board. Day boarders received. References required.

NEVADA HOTEL, 117 EAST TWENTY-FIRST-st.; fine large rooms, handsomely furnished, with first-class board at moderate rates.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON THE WEST SIDE—IN A PRIvate family, by gentleman, wife, and babe. Furnished room, large and pleasant, and on the same or first floor above dining room preferred. Give full particulars and terms. Address M 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—LARGE FRONT ROOM, SECOND story, or two communicating rooms, furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife for the winter. Will pay $25 per week. South Side preferred. Address Y 32, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND CHILD (one year old), near Union Park; would furnish rooms. Address, stating price, &c., L 37, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF ACCOUNT WITH Traders' National Bank. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 551 State-st. J. J. McGRATH.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 18, between 10 and 11 o'clock, between Adams and Polk-sts., South Division, one dark brown horse, 7 years old, with new set of harness and democrat buggy with one new shaft not turned. Send to H. J. BENNETT, 454 and 456 State-st., and liberal reward will be paid.

LOST—POINTER DOG PUP, 3 MONTHS OLD, white, with liver spots; $5 reward, if returned to ISRAEL'S PHARMACY, 522 Wabash-av.

LOST—FROM THE CORNER OF THIRTY-ninth and Wentworth-av. a brown horse; weighs about 800, with a little scar on the hind legs. Any information for his recovery will be liberally rewarded at the above place.

LOST—$5 REWARD WILL BE PAID THE PERson who returns an abstract on Lots 11 and 12, Block 3, Sutton's Addition, to Room 2, 177 East Madison-st, or to 21 South Canal. It was lost on the 20th inst. GEORGE B. MORSE.

STOLEN—FROM OFFICE AT BUILDING, southeast corner Madison and Franklin-sts., a canvas travelling bag. Contents of no value to any one but owner. Any one returning the contents to W. S. SHERMAN, 45 West Lake-st, or to me at office, are welcome to bag and no questions asked. A. S. SHERMAN.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000 capital, by a practical man of 12 years' experience in the commission business. References exchanged. Address E 33, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A SPLENDID CHANCE for a young dentist, only $300 required. Apply at 157 West Madison-st., Room No. 1, this day.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300 TO $500, to go into the flour and feed trade; best location in city. Address C 78, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABlished wholesale business, with $10,000 cash. Address C 20, Branch Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN JOBBING AND locksmithing; carpenter preferred; capital required, $150; sure of $4 to $5 per day. Call at 171 West Madison-st., basement.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR GREAT CAMPAIGN CHART, on rollers, and printed in colors. Brand new, and only reliable thing out. The political and economic history of the past 80 years shown at a glance. Answers 10,000 questions. Great chance for agents. To save time send $1 and men ... Territory desired, and by return mail we will send sample chart and full outfit. Money refunded if not satisfactory; or, send for particulars at once. ... Address E. HANNAFORD & CO., Publishers, 132 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to Agents. Cheap and fast selling goods. Large commissions. Send $2.50 for sample and canvassing book, name your territory, and say where you saw this. BRIGHT SIDE CO., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—I HAVE A SPLENDID thing for a few first-class, experienced agents. JOHN B. ALDEN, 87 Central Union Block.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE, 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Ferguson's shingle mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS & EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BRANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A 10-HORSE POWER ENGINE IN good order. Apply No. 70 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—NEW AND SECOND-HAND DERricks, all sizes, corner of Kinzie and Kingsbury-sts. McKAY BROS.

40-HORSE BOILER AND ENGINE, FIRST-class, for sale, with or without lease of premises; possession Jan. 1. Terms moderate. Purchaser can let out to tenants all surplus power. A. N. KELLOGG, 63 and 65 South Canal-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; all law business attended to. NEWELL PRATT, State and U. S. Attorney, 204 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR sale can find a cash customer by addressing "Furniture," care Carrier No. 8.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GUARDIAN'S SALE OF BOULEvard property. ... will be sold in three tracts, each containing about five acres of land, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on THURSDAY, the 26th of SEPTEMBER, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the east door of the Court House, Chicago. ... For further information apply to ANDREW J. BROWN, or JOHN H. F. DODGE, Room 1, Nevada Block, corner Franklin and Washington-sts., Chicago.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SOUTH SIDE PROPerty, Ingalls-av., near South Park Boulevard. ... South Park Boulevard, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-sts. ... Oakwood Boulevard, north and south fronts, between Vincennes-av. and South Park Boulevard. ... ISAIAH WARREN, 416 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, with barn, lot 25x170 feet on Michigan-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts. ... S. THIRBOT, 115 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE AND brick barn on Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st. ... By HENRY L. HILL, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—The elegant residence on Ellis-av., second door south of ... Inquire on premises or at office of J. F. BONFIELD, 6 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble front house, built with all the modern improvements and conveniences. Lot 25x140, brick barn; location first-class; South Division, near the lake. Price, only $18,000—cheapest property offered in the market. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A 2-STORY AND basement brick house on Indiana av. now, never been occupied, contains all the modern improvements. Terms easy. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—40 ACRES ON the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., running south to Sixty-sixth-st. and west to South Park-av.; price, $160,000; $30,000 cash, $20,000 in 1873, and $50,000 in 1874. This is the cheapest property in the market to-day. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., Nos. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, in basement.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st. after Sept 22, No. 77 South Clark-st. ...

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOT—11 ORE acres, corner of Kinzie and Ogden-sts. ... SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st.—after Sept. 22, 77 South Clark-st., Superior Block: Cottage 152 South Morgan-st., 6 rooms, barn on leased lot; immediate possession.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, No. 42 West Madison-st. ...

FOR SALE—ON JACKSON-ST., BETWEEN Throop and Loomis, 25x125 to a party who will join in putting up double brick dwelling. Lot to go in as part payment for half of building. O. R. COBB, Room 23, Central Block.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., basement: Lots fronting on Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Twenty-eighth-sts., between Wallace-st. and Stewart-av.; 1-5 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, with 8 per cent interest. ...

FOR SALE—SECURE A HOME WHILE YOU have a chance. We have a few houses in different parts of the city ready for occupancy. ... ELLS, WHITNEY & CO., 146 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK-ST., 60x115, NORTH FRONT, between Rush-st. and the lake, at only $120 per foot. ADOLPH LOEB & BRO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON DREXEL-AV., EAST front, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts., at $1,500 per lot, on 4 years' time. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., BETWEEN THIRTY-second and Thirty-third-sts. east front, at $125 per foot. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCES, VERY low. ... STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—UNTIL OCT. 1—WE WILL SELL two of our new houses on Vincennes-place, north of Thirty-eighth-st., for $5,500; $500 cash. J. C. McCORD & CO., 156 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NO. 131 LaSalle-st.: Nos. 192 and 194 West Twelfth-st. ... BENT & GOWAN, 190 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT, ONLY TWO BLOCKS from Lincoln Park, for $1,100; easy terms; on Menominee-st. MARSHALL & DICKINSON, corner Madison and LaSalle, Otis Block, Room 10.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF PRICE, 100 LOTS fronting on Western-av., Lexington-st. and Campbell-av. ...

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts. ... ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—FIFTY LOTS on Oakley and Leavitt-sts. and Western-av. ... STORRY, ALLEN & CO., 126 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 LOTS AT A GREAT BARGAIN on Irving Park ... Inquire of GEO. CADWELL, on premises.

FOR SALE—FEET ON FULTON-ST., EAST OF Ashland-av., north front, at $250 under market value if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Washington-av. and Union Park place, a choice corner and very cheap; also lots on Jackson, Adams, Paulina sts., in desirable locations. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS CORNER OF KEDZIE-AV. and Tyler-st., $500 each. 12 lots on Harrison-st at Kedzie av, $825 each. Title perfect. Terms easy. Water within three blocks. WM. H. CONDON, 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—$50 PER FOOT—24x125, ON JACKson, between Honore and Lincoln-sts. Bargain. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF 11 ROOMS, BRICK, modern conveniences, with good lot and frame barn, very cheap, near Oakley-st., will be sold. COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—64 LOTS AT $250 NEAR FORTY-seventh st. and octagon marble houses, Prairie-av, $16,000, $16,000. MEARS, 400 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 8 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 146 LaSalle-st. basement.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—50x171 FEET, Wabash-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st. Douglas-place. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—30 BY 172 FEET, Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM, 12 MILES FROM city limits; very pretty house, with barn, sheds, and implements; will sell at a great sacrifice if taken at once; all that part of it fronting road is well adapted for subdivision. Address T 35, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM, 17 MILES from Chicago; $3,000 cash, balance on term years at 8 per cent. Call at 712 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, FOUR miles west of Kankakee; will exchange for a first-class piano. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Broker, 269 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE PRAIRIE FARM, IN good cultivation, with one-third the growing crop, 50 miles southwest from Chicago, near railroad, for ... Will exchange for Chicago property. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 28 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FOR READY CUSTOMERS, 50 TO 100 feet on the avenues east of State-st. and between Forty-fifth and Sixty-third-sts.; also, acre property on South Side, in 10 or 20 acre pieces. J. ELIAS ... WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE.

ARMY CLOTHING—CAVALRY OVERCOATS, Infantry overcoats. Cavalry pants. Wholesale and retail. CLEMENT & SAYER, 244 and 246 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—AT 72 WEST ADAMS STREET, Chicago, 25 of those cheap publications, 50 of those jewelry and money prize candy boxes, and 10 of those ... and money stationery prize boxes. Send for circular.

FOR SALE—AT REDUCED FIGURES 50 BARrels of superior whisky in quantities to suit purchasers. Call on W. J. WALKER, Room 31, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COUNTER AT PRINCE'S Hotel, corner Canal and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—$250—6-ROOM COTTAGE, TO BE removed, on Wayman-st. T. B. BOYD, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—DIAMOND RING, stone, cameo, pin or locket, vest chain, sleeve buttons, and scarf pin. 727 Wabash-av. Room 1.

TICKET TO OMAHA FOR $15. APPLY AT Adams Hotel to-day.

INSTRUCTION.

AUGUST SIEL, DEUR SELAND-AV.—CORNET and violin teacher. First-class music furnished for private parties.

RURAL HOME—A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont, among the Green Mountains. ... Send for a circular. J. M. BACHELDOR, Principal.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—I WILL OFFER FOR one week the following named property ... C. E. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—BY KEELER, PLATT & JUDSON, Real Estate and Loan Agents, No. 42 West Madison-st.: 40 acres in Sec 22, 40, 13 ... 40 acres near Norwood Park, $250 per acre.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADison-st., after Sept. 22, No. 77 South Clark-st., Superior Block ...

FOR SALE—20 OR 40 ACRES ON WEST SIDE. Section 31, 39, 14. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT OAKWOOD PARK, 3 blocks from the depot. ... Call from 2 to 4 p. m. on LUTHER ... PLATT, Room 46, Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—TWO VERY nice houses with lots, at Irving Park; would exchange for inside property, and give an extra bargain. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—8 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, HAVing a frontage of over 460 feet on Wallace, 450 on Sherman, and 160 on Sixty-fourth-st. ... Exchange building, corner Clark and Washington.

FOR SALE—2 ACRES IN ENGLEWOOD, AT Sixtieth-st., at $1,200 per acre, 1 cash. HENRY F. GOODRICH, 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, ON EASY terms, four new, neat, and elegant Gothic cottages, and two-story houses, convenient to station, churches, and schools. HULBURD & CO., 48 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY IMproved property, 80 acres of land, near Jefferson ... J. BOUERBEY, 118 Washington-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—BY COFFMAN & ANDREWS, 15 Otis Block, 132 LaSalle-st. ...

FOR SALE—COTTAGES, FIRST-CLASS FINish, water running in each one same as city, front, at Englewood. Easy terms. TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., cor. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEW 3-STORY HOUSE IN COTtage Grove one block west of Cottage Grove dummy, on Forty-fifth-st., for $25 per month. F. D. ORCUTT.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS AT Englewood. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., Michigan-av., corner Jackson-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING, No. 1289 Michigan-av., 7 rooms, near Thirty-sixth-st. H. O. STONE, 143 Madison-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 166 TWENTY-seventh st., 5 rooms, $25 per month. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 361 Sedgwick-st., store and 10 rooms; terms to suit applicants. M. C. BALDWIN, 75 South Canal-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 1173 Fourth-av., and upper part of adjoining house, connected, being 12 rooms, at $900 per annum; immediate possession. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—THE ST. JAMES HOTEL, A splendid new brick house in Carrollton, Illinois, to rent or lease on the most favorable terms. Address A. WITASCHEK, Carrollton, Ill.

TO RENT—A FINE LARGE 9 ROOM COTTAGE with first-class furniture for sale. Will not be rented unless all or part of furniture is taken. Apply 286 South Wood-st., near Van Buren.

TO RENT—NOV. 1, MARBLE FRONT RESIdence, No. 757 Wabash-av. Parties having houses, offices, or stores to rent in Chicago, would do well to call at my office and secure paying tenants. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON NORTH LASALLE-ST. Cheap to May 1, 1873. H. WHIPPLE, 75 South Canal-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—TO MAY 1st, 1873, AT GENEVA, Ill., a desirable furnished residence. Possession given October 1st. Apply at the Star and Crescent Mills, Randolph st. bridge.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—A NEW DWELling of 10 rooms centrally located near the Lake. Inquire at C. F. Grey, at Evanston, or at 27 South Canal-st., up stairs, Chicago.

TO RENT—1 COTTAGE HOUSE, JUST FINished, of 6 rooms besides closets, on Twenty-seventh-st., between Stewart-av. and Gardenside, for $25 per month. W. T. NOBLE & CO., 76 Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—THREE BEAUTIFUL MILWAUkee brick houses, now being finished, with all the modern improvements, on North State-st., just north of Chicago-av.; will be ready for occupancy on the 28th inst. Apply to E. ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st., Rice's Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 7 ROOM OVER FURniture store No. 341 West Randolph-st., with bath room, pantries, &c. ... N. F. MERRILL, 15 Otis Block, southwest corner LaSalle and Madison.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE, WATER, AND gas, on Orchard-st., near Belden-av. Apply to D. F. BAXTER, 17 Board of Trade.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 13-room house, near Douglas Place and Boulevard, $150 per month. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF NOS. 28, 30, and 32 South Canal-st., 60x150, with front entrance and good light. Apply to J. V. RATHBONE & CO., 28 to 32 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE LIGHT AND AIRY BASEment 127 and 129 West Madison-st., size 30x80 feet. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 124 SOUTH Clark-st., 27x100, including private office 12x12, with large first-class fire-proof vaults, water closets, &c., suitable for bank or broker's office; also several offices on second, third, and fourth floors, for rent cheap. Apply at Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st. WM. HANSBROUGH.

TO RENT—ON MONROE-ST., NEAR J. V. FARwell & Co., the first story and basement of an iron and stone front building 45x183; steam elevator, &c.; wide alley in rear. Also, 3 story brick factory. ... Apply to BENT & GOWAN, 190 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, THIRD and fourth floors of store 243 and 245 East Lake-st. Apply to J. J. WALWORTH, on the premises.

TO RENT—THE BANKING OFFICE OCCUpied since the great fire by the Northwestern National Bank, in Lind's Block, east end of Randolph-st. bridge. Possession given between the 1st and 10th of October; fixtures for sale. Inquire on the premises of Z. M. HALL, 257 and 259 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OR LONG AND DESIRABLE lease for sale, from Jan. 1. Two rooms, 45x90, on second and third floors, with basement, at 63 and 65 South Canal-st., with or without 80-horse engine and boiler. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, on premises.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS IN new house, suitable for offices or dressmaking establishment, at 219 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—THE STORES, NOS. 124 AND 126 Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Inquire at office of BOWEN BROS., 123 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED SINGLE front bedroom at 587 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., at $15 per month in advance; also desk room, first class, in a law office, first floor, at Rooms 3 and 4, No. 171 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, CLOSETS, water in buttery, woodshed. Call 247 Sangamon, cor. Harrison-st.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; rooms all furnished but kitchen; to a small family without children. 1480 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS can be had at 511 Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. Restaurant in the house.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with closet, at 735 Wabash-av., with all modern improvements.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPing; rooms all furnished, but kitchen; to a small family without children. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—AT 63 CORNELIA ST., NEAR MILwaukee-av. street cars, two desirable rooms, either single or together.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS without board, at 590 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS AT 348 NORTH CARPENter-st.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS, AND ABOUT $11 worth of furniture for sale. A rare chance. Call at 186 West Madison-st., third floor.

TO RENT—A NICE, LARGE UNFURNISHED room in a very desirable location, near Union Park, to two gentlemen, with use of gas, bath room, &c. Terms very reasonable. Address ..., Tribune office.

TO RENT—181 SOUTH MORGAN-ST.—12 ROOMS; good neighborhood; gas and water.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND kitchen, to a gentleman and wife, without children. References required. Apply 21 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room, for one or two gentlemen, for sleeping-rooms. Also two unfurnished rooms. 141 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOM at 47 West Van Buren-st.; entrance on Clinton; $15 per month, with care.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage of small house, on South Side, for gentleman and wife; one with barn preferred. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—THE UNDERSIGNED wishes to obtain a comfortable dwelling house for the winter, containing 8 to 8 rooms, in a pleasant locality in the South or West Divisions. Parties having such will please call upon or address SAMUEL GEHR, 632 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A STABLE SUITABLE for four or five horses. Inquire of Domestic Sewing Machine Co., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING OF 10 TO 16 rooms, modern improvements in good location, east of Union Park, and between Lake and Jackson-sts. Apply at, or address, No. 11 Board of Trade Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR OCT. 1, 4 OR 5 UNfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; man and wife only. Address H. R., Post-Office Box 600, stating terms.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM 3 TO 5 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, for housekeeping, to a family of 3, no children; West Side preferred. Call or address Mrs. I. B. FULLER, 285 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH 14 OR 16 rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class location, with all modern improvements. Address, for 3 days, F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED house on the South Side, east of State-st., until the 1st of May, or longer. Address, with terms, &c., B 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 ROOMS OR small cottage for housekeeping; rent, $16 to $20. Address, giving full particulars, H. R. L., ... House, corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A HOUSE of 10 to 14 rooms in a desirable neighborhood east of Union Park, furnished or unfurnished; prompt and careful tenant. Call or address W. care D. K. ... & Co., corner Madison and Halsted-sts.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY OCT. 1, A SMALL house or part of house convenient to street cars; South side preferred; rent must be low. Address, stating terms, A 129, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms for housekeeping, near street cars; no children; rent from $15 to $20. Address T 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE HOUSE, having 6 or 7 rooms ... Address, stating full particulars and address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN DRUG clerk who can talk the English language well. Good salary paid. Inquire No. 2 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR wholesale hats, caps, etc. None but experienced ... need apply. Address ..., Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A MAN WHO HAS experience in getting accounts, and writing a good hand, may call, with references, between 10 and 12 a. m. on FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 Harrison-st.

WANTED—A SMART OFFICE BOY IN A DRY goods house; must be a good penman, and have had some experience in the business. Apply, by letter to X. Y. Z., care of Carrier No. 2.

Trades.

WANTED—10 GOOD CARPENTERS AT 421 Twenty-sixth-st. Inquire after 7 o'clock in the evening. M. McCARTY.

WANTED—3 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, immediately. Apply at the new furniture store of SAMPSON, GILBERT & CO., 157 and 159 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK FOR A RAILroad eating house and hotel, about 100 miles from Chicago, in Central Illinois; steady employment and good pay to the right kind of man. Apply at 39 Archer-av. E. S. BERRY.

WANTED—MILLWRIGHTS AND CARPENters. Good pay and steady work. Apply to STEVER & OSGOOD, corner LaSalle and Michigan-sts.

WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN THE lumber business to go South, and act as outside foreman, at a lumber mill. He must thoroughly understand inspecting and piling lumber, and have had experience in superintending and directing laborers. None but a man of energy and snap need apply. JOHN I. GARDINER & CO., 330 Lumber-st.

WANTED—TINNERS—TWO GOOD WORKmen can find a steady job in a good shop, at 102 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY GOOD SHOE BOTtomers, fitters, turnmakers, etc. Steady employment. M. C. KELLY & CO., 207 and 209 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—THE NEW YORK DIAMOND COMpany, No. 18 West Fifteenth-st., New York, wants to engage an additional number of Diamond Polishers. Competent workmen are guaranteed steady employment, and can earn very liberal wages. Apply as above.

WANTED—A GOOD TINSMITH AT THE CORner of Harrison and Jefferson-sts.

WANTED—BOY TO SET TYPE AND RUN press. Good chance for a good boy. BRIGHT SIDE CO., 2 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN OR BOY WHO UNDERstands fitting looking glasses. Apply to A. F. C. BONTE, 163 and 165 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE UPholsterers, immediately. E. F. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 Canal-st.

WANTED—2 GOOD BARBERS WANTED AT 126 South Halsted-st. Best wages and steady employment. Call to-morrow morning.

WANTED—A RULER, AT ONCE. APPLY TO BAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph.

WANTED—TWO STONE MASONS, ON SOUTH Water-st., between Dearborn and State, at E. B. Williams' block; bring tools. ILIFF & IRWIN.

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER. APPLY AT the bakery, 601 State-st., south of Eighteenth. S. GOURLEY.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BARBER, AT 961 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT UHLICH HOUSE, CORNER OF State and Twenty-second sts., a first class man cook; also, 2 seconds.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—BOY TO TAKE CARE OF A FAMily team. Apply, with references, at 189 South Sangamon-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN FURNISH $10,000 to whom I will give double that amount in real estate security, 10 per cent interest, and a situation as bookkeeper, or would sell an interest in the business; long established, and doing a heavy, profitable business. Best of references given. Address W, 647 North Wells-st., or call between 6 and 7 p. m. for particulars.

WANTED—3,000 MEN TO WORK ON THE KEMPE Levee, Parish of Tensas, State of Louisiana, 20 miles below Vicksburg, Miss. The works have been commenced, and will last during the winter and spring. The highest wages will be paid monthly. Apply on the works to John S. Reid, P. J. Keary, F. Tyrrell, Daniel Ennis, B. McNamara, Baggott & Hughes, and T. Byrne. P. J. KENNEDY & CO., Contractors. Office 229 Gravier-st., New Orleans, La.

WANTED—PERSONS FOR COLORADO homesteads; 160 acres of good land near Denver. We can aid you in transportation for your family and goods. Also single men and women desired. Employment sure. Good wages certain. Office 145 Wabash-av. D. S. GREEN, General Superintendent Southwestern Colony.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS ON CAIRO AND Fulton Railroad, of Arkansas. Work for one year; $2.25 per day; good station work; free transportation from St. Louis to work, furnished by WM. HUGHES, 1208 Broadway, St. Louis. MANDEVILLE & ALLEN, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELER ON commission, for an old established cutlery house in Chicago. Must have a good knowledge of the business. Apply Carrier 12.

WANTED—50 MEN AND BOYS TO WORK ON brick yard. U. S. Brick Machine Company, 120 South Clinton-st.

WANTED—BOY AT P. F. McMAHAN'S, 319 Superior st.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY AT 17 HARMON-court, immediately.

WANTED—2 COOKS, 6 BOYS TO WAIT ON table, and 6 girls to work in the kitchen, at PHILIP CONLEY'S European Hotel, corner of Market and Madison-sts.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN COUNTRY TOWNS and among farmers, to share in incredible profits. Address, with stamp, ECO. W. M'F'G CO., 117 Third-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $3 TO $10 capital for the city, and $25 to $300 for the country, to make $10 to $75 a week; sure thing and steady employment for life. Call or address MERRILL M'F'G CO., 23 West Lake-st., office, Room 17.

WANTED—2,000 MEN FOR THE NORTHWEStern Railroad; wages from $2.25 to $2.50; all kinds of railroad work; long job; company pay; ... free fare and free transportation by railroad; high wages. 2,000 men for P. J. Kennedy's levee work in Louisiana; wages $50 per month and board; fare $12. Cheap tickets to all points in the South at the Chicago Employment Bureau, 23 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO GO SOUTH—GOOD RAILROAD laborers, wages $2.25; levee hands $50 per month; no fees charged; also men for Government work, sawmills, farms and quarry; leave to-night; free fare; at 216 East Washington-st., Room 25.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on JONES & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—10 LABORERS FOR CITY. WAGES, $2.75 per day. Railroad, farm and saw-mill hands at 28 West Madison-st. E. F. SHAW.

WANTED—50 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC, leave to-day. Wages $2.60; 50 for Government work; 1,000 railroad and levee men South. Big pay. Also 100 for city work, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—50 SAWmill hands, wages $26.00 and $35.00 per month and board. Work furnished all winter, fare furnished, so hurry up with your baggage and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal, or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT THE HOLLY TREE COFFEE Rooms, cor. Market and Washington-sts., 1 good second cook, 4 steady women for general work, 4 boys between 12 and 15 years of age.

WANTED—TO LEAVE THIS DAY—200 RAILroad laborers for Lake Superior. Wages, $2.25 and $2.50; free fare and board. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., or 59 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD RESPECTABLE GIRL for general housework in small family. Apply at 1031 State-st., Room 11, up stairs. A. HUBBARD.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO THE work in a family of three; German or Scotch preferred. Apply at 540 Hubbard-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; German or Swede preferred; also a boy who has some knowledge of the stove and tin business. Apply at hardware store, 186 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A NURSE ACCUSTOMED TO TAKE care of children and able to do plain sewing. Bring references. Apply immediately at 104 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH, COOK, and iron. Reference required. Call at 664 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD NURSE GIRL AT 453 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork for two persons. Must be a good washer and ironer. Will pay five dollars per week. Apply at 223 West Randolph-st. up stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK IN a private family. Apply at 35 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. A good permanent place in small family. 185 Centre-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer. Apply at 832 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good home, respectable treatment, and fair wages. Apply at 96 Douglas place, near Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—3 GIRLS TO WORK IN RESTaurant. Apply at 187 Fourth-av. at 12 m. or 6 p. m.

WANTED—GIRLS LOOKING FOR PLACES should call at once at the Great Western Business Exchange, 141 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL at 840 Indiana-av. Good wages and a permanent situation will be given. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. German, Swede, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 715 West Monroe-st., today.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE GIRL; must be well recommended. Apply, for three days, at 518 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, at 183 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY GIRL; MUST be a good cook, and able to wash and iron. Apply at 71 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, A KITCHEN AND A second girl; German or Swede preferred. 754 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENEral housework in a private family. Wages, $4 per week. Apply at 21 Park-av., near Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL. Apply at Eastern House, 38 and 40 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL TO WASH dishes and help in dining-room. Apply at 1180 Indiana-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 100 GIRLS AT E. L. SHERIDAN & CO.'S Hat and Bonnet Frame Manufactory, 545 Wabash-av.

WANTED—20 OPERATORS ON THE SINGER sewing machine to make ladies' underwear. COLLOMAN WISE, 122 West Madison-st., second floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MILLINER AND dress-maker, to take charge of business. Will give an interest or pay good wages. S. J. KITCHEN, La Fayette, Ind.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MILLINERS, AT MRS. WM. DENOY'S, 325 Blue Island-av., near Taylor-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A NO. 1 IRONER FOR LAUNDRY. Apply at No. 513 West Madison-st., between 7 and 9 in the evening.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO WET NURSE A babe (colored) at her own home. Apply to DOLLY JENKINS, 540 West Van Buren-st., corner Wood.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—25 FEET INSIDE BUSINESS property, 125 feet from new Post-Office, for outside acre property, improved, and ... will require part money on time. M. O. STONE, Room 9, 143 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A DESIRABLE house and lot in the beautiful town of Geneva, Ill., worth $7,000, for an unimproved lot in the West Division. Address K 8, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN A wholesale grocery; have had 8 years' experience; best of reference given. Address W 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COPYING TO DO evenings at home, like charge of small set of books, or do any other kind of light work. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRUG CLERK OR bookkeeper. Address W 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARried man as collector, entry clerk, assistant bookkeeper, or cashier; is not afraid of work, and will do anything to earn a livelihood. Address ..., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER and accountant, by a man thoroughly acquainted with bookkeeping and accounts, commission and brokerage; a rapid penman and good correspondent; highly recommended; is desirous of an engagement. Address R 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH prescription drug clerk. First-class city reference. Address R 54, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, Dutchman, from the East, would like a situation in a first class cutting room; would make himself generally useful. Address V 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED machine hand, on a tenoning or moulding machine. Address MACHINE HAND, 40 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A QUICK YOUNG man, as improver to the carpentering trade; improver preferred. Address R 36, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN wants to improve himself in working a self-acting lathe; only low wages required. Apply I M, 404 State-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN, in a wholesale or manufacturing house, to run a delivery wagon. Will furnish horse and wagon to own purposes if wanted. Will make himself useful. Best city references. Address, for a few days, S 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, a Dane, in a place taking care of horses and do general work about the yard or garden; cannot speak much English, but learning fast. Leave address at 400 North Wells-st., in the cigar store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER, OR driver, by a young man (22), accustomed to working horses, will be glad to engage for the winter. Address K 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by a first-class horseman, with the best of letters as to character. Address R, Box 3.., Aurora, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE IN A saloon; has had a year's experience; good references given. Address 39 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced janitor; can give the best of city references. Address or call at 138 Fourth-av. GEORGE FULLER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOman, with little girl 3 years old, as cook in a private family; can be seen at No. 53 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN ENGLISH family by a smart, intelligent German girl, 16 years old; a permanent home desired; wages no object. Address PETER KROHNKE, 298 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer. Call at 306 Twenty-third-st., near Wentworth.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as copyist; call to-day at 141 West Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GROCERY STORE ON SOUTH STATE-ST. for sale, with a good family trade, established a long time; will sell part cash and part real estate. Address X 90, Tribune office.

A CITY DRUG STORE FOR SALE IN A GOOD location, doing well. Address D 84, Tribune office.

A FIRST CLASS HARDWARE, STOVES AND tinware store for sale. We will sell part cash and part good real estate. For particulars inquire at 239 North Wells-st., corner Division.

A FINE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—A LUMBER yard, with good trade established; one of the best locations in the city. Must close out and go away, on account of health of family. Inquire of E. FOWLER, 278 South Water-st. near Lake-st. Bridge.

A MAN WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF $500 CAN hear of the best paying business in Chicago, for the amount invested, by inquiring of H. B. STEVENS, 157 West Washington-st.

A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Trade established, and amounts to $100,000 per annum; good margins; reason for selling, party wants to leave country. Address MANUFACTURER, P. O. Box 1472, St. Joseph, Mo.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED FIRST-CLASS PAPERhanging store in excellent location for sale at a bargain. ROCKIN & FISCHER, 21 South Desplaines-st.

DRUG STORE FINELY LOCATED DOING A flourishing trade on West Side for sale. Inquire or address E. BURNHAM & SON, wholesale druggists.

FACTORY AND A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSIness in a Western city for sale. Has been in operation 4 years. Can be run with a capital of $2,000. Address Lock Box 369, Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—LIME WORKS LOCATED IN CHIcago, daily capacity 350 barrels. In complete working order, and demand in excess of capacity. Will sell on easy terms, or exchange for good city or suburban improved or unimproved real estate. A bargain to any one wishing a legitimate business. S. L. TRIPPE, 79 Market-st.

LEASE AND FURNITURE, NO. 77 SOUTH Halsted-st., for sale. Inquire on premises in rear.

MARBLE WORKS FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYing business, established 10 years, in town of 5,000 population. L. F. GAGER, Jr., Salem, O.

RESTAURANT AND CIGAR STORE FOR sale—An old established stand. As I have two places will sell one cheap. Fixtures, counter, showcase, shelving, tables, chairs, stove, dishes, all complete, for $250. Call at 1704 West Lake-st.

STORE TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE complete, for an Oyster, Tobacco and Cigar Store. Inquire in store 180 North Wells-st. House can be bought too.

THE FINEST LOCATED CARPENTER SHOP on the South Side for sale cheap for cash. Apply at 1240 State-st.

THE CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM stand situated at No. 80 South Halsted-st. and doing a good business, for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Call on premises.

$175 WILL BUY A CIGAR AND CONFECtionery store; stock worth $250. Apply at 192 West Harrison-st. to-day.

$400 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN established business that will pay that amount per month. 116 East Washington-st., Room 28.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, IN good order; can be seen at boarding stable, rear of 116 South Halsted-st., to be sold for cash only.

FOR SALE—HOSE, HARNESS AND SHIFTING-top buggy, first-class rig throughout, for sale for cash; can be seen at JONES' livery stable on Sixteenth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

FOR SALE—ONE BUGGY AND TWO SEATED carriage left; will sell cheap to clear out; also sound, good driving and work horses. 70 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR MATCHED CARRIAGE horses; also, several good buggy and work horses. O. P. BAKER, 305 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—THREE FIRST-CLASS DRAUGHT teams, very cheap. May be seen at work, with price, at sand works on Lake shore, foot of Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD BUSINESS RIG, TOP-buggy, horse, and harness, for $250, cash. 124 East Washington-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PHAETON AND 3 minute horse. Warranted perfect in all respects. Address X 28, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NICE OPEN CARRIAGE, IN good condition, cheap for cash or real estate, by E. B. MYERS, 353 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT BUSINESS BUGGY, IN good order. Price, $60. Apply at 435 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BAY MORGAN HORSE, IS A good roadster, and for business cannot be surpassed. Will trade for a cheap work horse. Apply at 435 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE HEAVY WORK HORSE cheap for $60. Call at 721 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE KENTUCKY PONY, PERfectly sound and kind; can show 3 minute gait; stylish driver; a child can drive her; wagon for sale, if wanted. Can be seen at 39 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RIG, HORSE, HARness, and phaeton buggy. Inquire for No. 68 Centre-av. Stables, 370 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, OWNER LEAVING the city, 7-year-old dark brown mare; also a new, open, square box buggy and harness, at D. H. HOWE'S, 712 West Lake-st.

J. R. BROOKMAN, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., corner of State, has on sale a large stock of new and second-hand open and top buggies; two and three spring business wagons, phaetons, farm and lumber wagons, with a few good light or heavy horses; single or double harness, etc. Repairs of buggies and carriages neatly and promptly done, at reasonable prices. Horses and buggies to let by the mile, hour, day, month, or year.

WANTED—TEN GOOD DOUBLE TEAMS TO load cars; steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 1 West Randolph-st., or 378 West Kinzie-st., corner Green.

FINANCIAL.

I WANT AND CAN CASH AT ONCE, A FEW good real estate securities from $1,000 to $3,000. SAMUEL GEHR, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 532 Wabash-av.

LOANS MADE AND NEGOTIATED ON FIRST-class real estate and good collaterals. LINGLE & DARLOW, 11 Otis Block, cor. LaSalle and Madison.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 160 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON HOUSEHOLD FURniture, houses, pianos, and other chattel security. E. ROGERS, Central Union Block, Room 41.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF Nichols & Pearson, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING-MACHINE OFFICE, 127 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given if desired.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES—the new improved ... payments. Work given if desired. ... FLANNERY, City Agents, ... Madison-st., Branch, 126 West ...

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL KINDS OF JOBBING OF MASON WORK and plastering will receive prompt attention by addressing B 32, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan office, 364 State-st.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR cast off clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 577 South Clark-st., between Harrison and Polk-sts. Notice by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO TRAVEL FOR A COMMISSION or hide and fur house; am well acquainted in Missouri and Kansas. Can satisfy any good house. Address for 3 days, R. J., Wood's Hotel, Chicago.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A SMALL MEAT and provision market on time. Will give real estate security. Address F 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—ALL MEN, EX-SOLDIERS, OR citizens intending to take up homesteads and settling, should investigate the Army and Navy Colony. Apply or send for pamphlet. H. B. STEVENS, Secretary, 15 Nevada Block and 157 West Washington-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID-TONED PIANO, 7 octave, rosewood case, warranted in all in good order. Cost but two years ago $650. Call will take ... 221 Park-av.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT—REPAIRing and tuning promptly attended to at the Chicago Piano Factory, No. 310 East Randolph-st., by J. PRESTON.

EMIGRATING TO UTAH.

Passage Through Chicago of 600 Mormon Converts.

Character and Appearance of the Newly-Made Latter-Day Saints.

England and Scandinavia Brigham's Principal Depots of Supply.

Few Catholics Ever Become Followers of Joseph Smith.

A Talk with an Ingenuous Mormon "Missionary."

While public sentiment has not recently in a stronger tide than ever against the practice of polygamy and the Mormon Church as its apologist, the Church itself has not been idle. Far and wide, in America and in Europe, its missionaries are laboring with wonderful earnestness to bring more converts to the Church, and strengthen, numerically at least, their now somewhat critical position.

The last evidence received of this fact is the arrival, in this country, of a large party of English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh, and Scandinavian emigrants, all bound, through much sea-sickness and tribulation, for the territory whose name is a by-word among the nations for superstitious bigotry, and, as the world is wont to view it, the paradise of the sensual.

The party arrived in New York in charge of Elder G. W. Wilkins, who was assisted in his charge by James A. Lishman, Christian Madsen, and T. O. Thomassen. The two latter had charge of the Scandinavians, while the former attended the general wants of the party, and transacted all the business connected with, and inseparable from, the conduct of so large a mass of travelling humanity. There were, all told, 598 souls, of whom 295 were English, 286 Scandinavians, 25 Scotch, 12 Welsh, and 4 Irish. They left Liverpool in the Guion & Williams steamer, Minnesota, on Sept. 4, and had altogether a comfortable passage, there being no sickness on board beyond the ordinary trials and tribulations of sea-sickness.

They arrived in Castle Garden after a 12 days' passage, and spent a day and a half in New York City. They left that locality on Wednesday, *via* the Pennsylvania & Fort Wayne Roads, for the Far West, some for Salt Lake City, some for Ogden, and various points in Utah Territory. So large a party could not be conveyed in one train, and two specials were provided to convey them to their destination. The former of these contained about 400 emigrants, principally English, with a fair share of Scandinavians, and consisted of nine densely crowded cars, arriving in Chicago at about 8 o'clock last night. Mr. Lishman, who, owing to the protracted sickness of Mr. Williams, had to shoulder the responsibilities attaching to the party, had telegraphed ahead, and the train backed into the yard of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, where a transfer of baggage and passengers was made without delay or confusion. The other train, which contained the remainder of the party, arrived about two hours later, and the party started for the still more western regions of the Union Pacific, at 11 o'clock p. m.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE met the train at [illegible], and, journeying in with them, had ample opportunity to converse with many of them and form an opinion as to their general appearance. The unfortunate travellers, who had been journeying steadily westward for more than a fortnight, presented, in many cases, a woe-begone and dilapidated appearance, but seemed to be supported by a blissful [illegible] of the fatigue. They had not had much sleep, and were greatly in need of rest. Many of those from England were travelling *en famille*, whole families coming from neighboring districts. While they were Mormons in belief, they had not yet become so in practice, and were troubled with the care of only one family. [illegible]

The English portion of the party was composed mainly of mechanics, farm hands and the like, and the Scandinavians were among those a trifle lower in the walks of life. The former were by no means the stupid or ignorant people that prejudice against their particular creed would lead one to imagine. They were, as a rule, bright and intelligent. They were healthy, stout-looking country folk of the better class. Many of them were going to friends, whose conversion years ago to Mormon doctrines had brought them out to the land of promise. [illegible]

It was stated that the party was about equally divided in point of numbers, as men, women, and children; but, as far as could be observed, a majority of young and good looking girls, ranging from 16 to 20 years of age, comely lasses who were not married, and would not be. Mr. Lishman assured the reporter, until they desired. [illegible]

The reporter, finding Mr. Lishman, stated frankly who he was, and what he wanted to learn with regard to the party, adding that he was well aware that Mormons generally were not inclined to converse with remarkable freedom when the representatives of the Gentile press were in the vicinity.

Mr. Lishman, with equal candor, said he was not, and that the press of this country and Europe had opposed the Mormon Church, and persecuted it without cause. He was willing, however, to give any information that would tend to enlighten the outside world, whom he considered to be greatly ignorant on all matters pertaining to Mormondom. The conversation, carried on in a [illegible] and noisy steam-car, was necessarily difficult and unnecessary to reproduce in full, but the substance is given below. Mr. Lishman, by the way, is a wiry, well formed, shrewd Scotchman, about 30 or 40 years of age. He answered questions readily and with singular energy, as though fully convinced of the purity of his creed and the force of his remarks. He spoke with a strong Scotch accent, which his 20 years' residence in this country, off and on, have not yet worn off.

Reporter. Will you give me an insight into your system of making converts?

Mr. Lishman. You call it a system. We have no system. There are Elders of our Church, missionaries, preaching the true Gospel in Europe, and these are the men who make converts.

Reporter. How are these Elders appointed?

Mr. Lishman. They are called by the General Convention of the Church.

Reporter. And what salary do they receive?

Mr. Lishman. They receive no salary at all. I have preached through Scotland and the north of England without purse or scrip, and have made my living comfortably among those who were convinced of the truth of the new gospel.

Reporter. How is it that they come together in so large a party?

Mr. Lishman. Those who are converted naturally wish to join their brethren in the faith in this country. By applying to the Elders they receive instructions as to what steps to take to come to this country. They meet the Mormon agents in Liverpool, and they are thus assisted in crossing the water and the Continent from New York to Utah.

Reporter. Do they come through at their own expense?

Mr. Lishman. All the able-bodied men you see here come through at their own expense. Brigham Young and others subscribed about $1,000 to assist the penniless in coming over, but apart from this sum there was no money offered.

Reporter. Where did you preach when in England?

Mr. Lishman. We are always willing in Utah to offer a Methodist or an Unitarian clergyman an opportunity to preach from our pulpits. They may preach and their hearers may judge for themselves where and what the truth is. But while in England, only on two occasions was I permitted to speak from an orthodox pulpit.

Reporter. I suppose that of the English the majority belong to the Established Church?

Mr. Lishman. Most of them did; but there were some Wesleyans and Baptists among them.

Reporter. Any Catholics?

Mr. Lishman. No; I don't think there was one Catholic among the party.

Reporter. Do you make many converts from Catholicism?

Mr. Lishman. No; as a general thing we do not. There are only four Irish in the party now.

Reporter. How many Elders have you abroad?

Mr. Lishman. I believe that there are at present about 30 in England, and 12 or 15 in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.

Reporter. How do their efforts succeed?

Mr. Lishman. Mormonism is largely on the increase in Scandinavia, but in England the converts emigrate very rapidly, and in that country no perceptible gain has been made. There are about 2,000 in England and Scandinavia.

Reporter. It is generally urged against polygamy, that its tendencies are sensual and retrogressive. What do you think?

Mr. Lishman. I know this. Before the railroad was completed there were no houses of prostitution in Salt Lake City. Since the influx of Gentiles, they spring up occasionally, but are suppressed by the city authorities as nuisances.

Reporter. Do you regard polygamy in the Mormon Church as a privilege to be indulged in by believers?

Mr. Lishman. It is an order, Sir; a sacred duty. Not that all Mormons are necessarily [illegible]. Many of them have only one wife. But I'll tell you what I told a gentleman I met on the train in England. He asked me much the same questions as you are asking. God gave our first parents the command to increase and multiply, and replenish the earth. Now, supposing that the number of men and women to whom the command was given was equal. Then you have monogamy. But, supposing half a dozen men and half a dozen women, and two of the men refuse to marry,—are they to condemn the women to perpetual maidenhood through their wickedness or inability to marry? Is it not morally right for these two women to marry themselves to two of the married men? And, if this is true in the case of half a dozen, is it not equally true with the whole world? Now, Sir, there's where Mormonism comes in and displays its Divine origin! Let me tell you that there are in England, to-day, 840,000 more women than men, and the proportion is the same throughout the civilized world. Hence the necessity for Mormonism. And then, Sir, we have had a revelation. There is not a doubt in my mind that God appeared to Joseph Smith and called on him to preach the Gospel to the world.

Reporter. How are you going to convince the world of the genuineness of the revelation?

Mr. Lishman. We don't want to convince the world. We don't expect to make converts, except here and there. The world refused to believe Jesus Christ, and it's just as faithless to-day as it was then.

The reporter did not remind Mr. Lishman that a creed that ceased to spread must shortly fade away, but after some further conversation on Mormonism in its physiological aspect, where he was promptly met with the standard arguments of the Church, and a reference to the customs of the Hebrew patriarchs, and the recognition of Abraham by Jesus Christ.

The reporter inquired whether the emigrants received grants of land on their arrival; but learned that they received no more than they could purchase. There was no doubt, however, that they would be well taken care of.

While the train was waiting at Sixteenth street, the friends of the emigrants who had been notified of their arrival, flocked to meet them. The Britisher whose sojourn in this country was estimated by months only, patronised his acquaintance whom not a year ago he left among the Lincolnshire Wolds, and gave utterance to sage opinions, freely criticising the Mormons and characterising their creed as villanous.

After the train had waited half an hour at the crossing, and Briton Americanized had fraternized with the raw emigrant, and made advances to the pretty girls who wouldn't be married until they wished, a tall and portly person came through the cars and said, "Kes there any one more for Chicago?" To which a forlorn woman with two children made answer by rising. The portly person looked defiantly at her and remarked, "It was better you mind your business then, eh," and conducted her out. This gentleman's manner was not calculated to cheer the hopeless emigrants.

The transfer of the emigrants and their baggage was done without the least confusion, and in a manner highly creditable to the management of the two railroads, the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and Chicago & Northwestern.

The party are still *en route* for Brigham Young's dominion.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Chief of Detectives.

The members of the detective corps attached to Police Headquarters, were notified yesterday, by special order from Superintendent Washburn, that Detective Samuel A. Ellis would hereafter direct their movements, be responsible for their discipline and efficiency, and be entitled to the obedience and respect due a superior officer. This appointment virtually restores the position of Deputy Superintendent, and will undoubtedly relieve the Chief of a great deal of unnecessary trouble and anxiety, and afford him more time to attend to important outside duties. The appointee is eminently qualified for the place. He was a shrewd and energetic police officer in this city long before the metropolitan force was organized, and has been a member of the latter for many years. As a detective he has but few equals in the country, and none can point to a more flattering record of important arrests. Not to speak of his professional capabilities, he is affable and polite in his manners,—just the man to receive and direct the hundred or more visitors who daily seek information at headquarters. His associates in the detective department received the announcement of his promotion with undisguised satisfaction, and will undoubtedly aid him in every way to attain any legitimate object which he may seek. His acquaintances outside of the Police Department wish him entire success in his new sphere.

Obstinacy Punished.

The following obstinate property-owners were arraigned before Justice Banyon yesterday and fined $25 each for having neglected, after receiving sufficient warning from the authorities, to improve their premises with sewers: George Garling, No. 299 West Polk street; John Dunn, No. 166 Forquer street; F. Gentan, No. 258 West Polk street; M. Rudolph, No. 451 South Desplaines street; John Powell, No. 192 Forquer street; Patrick Mangan, No. 163 West Taylor street; John McQuade, No. 186 Forquer street. A continuance of ten days was granted in the cases of Henry Frieburg, Richard Clark, John Whitly, Joseph Vollam, Frank Krarerch, F. Gross, J. F. Garrity, A. Gutcheragh, V. Swartak, Henry Maxfield, and Henry O'Connor, charged with a similar offence. The majority of these men are extremely poor, and will be unable, without great sacrifice, to comply with the demands of the city. The health of the community must be preserved, however.

Everything.

The Mayor received a letter, yesterday, from Gideon Nye, Jr., of Canton, China, notifying him that several pamphlets had been forwarded from Canton for the Free Library.

—The corner-stone of St. Xavier's Academy, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-ninth street, will be laid on Tuesday next, Sept. 24, at 3 o'clock.

—The new Home Bank in the West Division has $250,000 capital instead of $25,000, as reported by the dropping of a figure in type. The West Side is too ambitious to contemplate the latter sum in such a connection.

—On Thursday evening Alderman Bailey was serenaded at his residence, 128 Brown street, by the St. Patrick's Society Band. The Alderman responded to the compliment in a few brief remarks, and, after a short time spent in pleasant converse, the party dispersed.

—The corner stone of the new edifice of the Second Presbyterian Church will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at the corner of Wabash avenue and Twentieth street, this afternoon, at 4½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. A. E. Kittredge, Dr. Patterson, the pastor of the church, and others.

—The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners held a special meeting yesterday. Present, all the Commissioners. The resignations of Frank W. Locke and W. H. Rust, firemen, were received and accepted. George Ernst, of Truck 3, was dismissed for having been absent without permission, and disorderly conduct.

—A new journalistic enterprise, to be devoted to the defence, encouragement, and development of home industries, is to be undertaken in this city by D. H. Mason, Esq., a gentleman who has devoted much time to the study of questions of this nature. Mr. Mason has had editorial control of the *Bureau* for some time.

A grave typographical error occurred in our report of the *habeas corpus* trial, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The reporter wrote from his notes "his (Chandler's) life was impure," and the printer and proof-reader made it, "his (Chandler's) *wife* was impure." We hasten to correct and express our regret for so unpleasant an error.

—The inquest and *post mortem* examination in the case of John Costello (brother-in-law of Michael Callaghan), held yesterday, resulted in a verdict of death from apoplexy. The Coroner and family physician encountered no difficulty in the performance of their duties for the reason that they were accompanied by a squad of policemen.

—A woman named Margaret Prindiville, residing at No. 193 East Twelfth street, was run over and very seriously injured yesterday afternoon, by a baker's wagon, while crossing at the corner of State and Twelfth streets. It is feared that she cannot recover. The driver of the vehicle was not arrested, and cannot be identified.

—Mrs. Sarah Langdon, an actress, residing at No. 71 North Peoria street, died suddenly on Thursday night. An inquest was held yesterday, resulting in a verdict of death from valvular disease of the heart. Deceased was the wife of S. J. Langdon, a "leading man" of prominence, and had appeared on the stage in this city at different times. She leaves one child, a boy, 3 years old.

—Last evening, at about 15 minutes before 6 o'clock, an embargo occurred on the Galena Division of the Northwestern Railroad. The incoming track on Kinzie street was completely occupied by freight trains nearly the entire distance from Western avenue to Halsted street, with occasional openings at cross streets. It was fully half an hour before the long line was set in motion.

—One of the most brilliant weddings that have taken place during the season was that of John K. Bennett, Esq., Assistant Superintendent of the Pullman Car Company, to Miss Emma A. Albee, of Aurora, Ill., which took place a few days ago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. D. Forrester, in the Church of Christ, Aurora, and was witnessed by many friends of the parties from Chicago, who were conveyed to and from Aurora in a special Pullman car.

—Within the space bounded by Madison, Market, and Washington streets, and the river, in which are included the Central Union Block, Central Block, and the present Board of Trade building, an average of fifteen hundred letters per day, not to mention newspapers, circulars, etc., are delivered from the Chicago Post Office. The whole time of one carrier is required for this route. On Mondays he frequently delivers as high as twenty-two hundred letters.

—Another of those pleasant and *recherché* parties which go so far towards renewing the joyousness of the honeymoon, took place at the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hayward, No. 930 Indiana avenue, on last Thursday evening, the occasion being the celebration of the silver wedding of those parties. The guests numbered about fifty, and the tables were loaded with good things, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. The presents were costly and very appropriate for the occasion.

—John McQuade, an intoxicated drayman, was arrested at the corner of Canal and Randolph streets, yesterday, for cruelly treating the luckless beast which earns a subsistence for him. He struggled to regain his liberty with great desperation, but was finally lodged in the station house through the exertions of a squad of policemen. The spectacle they presented while going through the crowded thoroughfares was anything but pleasant.

—Between 11 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while John Allen, accompanied by a lady named Mrs. Busse, was riding in a buggy along Halsted street, near Kinzie, his horse became frightened at the cars, and ran away. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown out, and one of the wheels passed over the lady's right arm, breaking it above the elbow. Mr. Allen was not seriously hurt. A police officer procured a carriage and had the lady conveyed to her residence, No. 266 West Chicago avenue, where she was attended by a physician.

—At a meeting yesterday morning, the Board of Public Works issued orders for the cleaning of the street ends in Greenly South Branch Addition, familiarly known as the "lumber district," which have been extended through to Ashland avenue since the fire. These street ends have been completely obstructed by the lumber merchants, so that in case of a conflagration, entrance could not be obtained to the river by the engines. The lumber merchants and owners of property in the district have been notified of the action of the Board.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: E. Sturtevant, three-story and basement brick, [illegible] Twenty-second street; E. Sturtevant, three-story and basement brick, [illegible] Indiana avenue; C. H. Hammond, three-story and basement brick and stone, [illegible] Erie street; S. O. Griggs, two-story and basement brick, [illegible] Groveland Park; John W. Garvey, two-story and basement brick, [illegible]; No. 60 Nebraska street; Foundlings' Home, four-story and basement brick, [illegible] Wood street; Dr. T. W. Miller, two-story and basement brick, [illegible] Fullerton avenue and North Clark st.

—The congregation of the old Catholic Church of St. Mary's, one of the ancient landmarks of Chicago, which was destroyed during the great conflagration, and which formerly stood on the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, have, through Bishop Foley, purchased the old Plymouth Congregational Church, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Eldridge court, and will consecrate the church to the service of the Catholic religion on Wednesday, Oct. 9. Among the ecclesiastical celebrities who will be present on that occasion are the celebrated Dominican orator, Father Burke, from Ireland, who has created such a sensation throughout the country by his matchless oratory, and Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, and Bishop Foley, of this city.

MR. RANKIN CARRIES HIS POINT.

The Superintendent of the New Custom House Obtains His "Permit" from the Board of Public Works.

The differences existing between the Board of Public Works and the Superintendent of the new Government building were amicably adjusted at a personal interview between the members of the Board and Mr. Rankin yesterday morning. The Mayor, Police Commissioner Talcott, and Alderman McAvoy were in attendance. Mr. Rankin had claimed the one-third portion of the thoroughfares around the block usually granted to builders; but, as the bestowal of the privilege is altogether at the option of the Board, it was refused, because a much longer time will be consumed in the construction of the building than is usually the case. The Board informed Mr. Rankin that it was not their desire to place unnecessary obstacles in the progress of the work, but sufficient space for pedestrians and vehicles must be reserved on Clark street. The matter was finally compromised, the Board granting Mr. Rankin permission to use a third portion of the streets bounding the Government property, for the deposit of building material, allowing the city the use of twelve feet of sidewalk on Adams and Clark streets, and six feet on Jackson and Dearborn streets, within the space. Immediately inside of the walk, and enclosing the entire property, a neat fence will be built, so that damage to life and property may not be occasioned. The city originally claimed sixteen feet on Clark street, and fourteen feet on Adams street. Mr. Rankin is extremely gratified with the result of his interview.

Mr. Rankin has already received numerous applications for permission to convert the fence into an immense bill-board, and offers, in some instances, to pay a considerable sum for the privilege. Mr. Rankin has not decided whether to accede to or refuse the request of the petitioners.

IOWA.

Excitement Over the Absconding of a Merchant—Celebration.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 20.—There is considerable excitement at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, over the absconding of Alex McClelland, wholesale and retail grocer, whose liabilities are some $27,000. About 10 per cent is expected to be realized from the stock, store, and fixtures, now in possession of the Sheriff. McClelland is the man who, a few months since, brutally assaulted Geo. W. McMann for an old debt of $10.

The Harvest Home celebration at Farley, yesterday, was attended by fully 5,000. Music, and the remarks made by prominent farmers of the county, made the day pass pleasantly and profitably.

The Northwestern University and Taxation.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The article in yesterday's TRIBUNE, upon the subject of exemption from taxation of property owned by the Northwestern University, seems to me to miss the most important parts of the case. I should entirely agree with you that exemptions from taxation of property used for a "business" are unwise and unjust. But it is hardly fair to assume that this University is engaged in a business, in the usual sense of that term. A business yields, or is expected to yield, profit to individuals; but the University yields its whole profit to the State, by improving the citizens. It is an axiom of modern society that education at the expense of the State returns to the State a good round profit upon the investment. Our public schools are, for this reason, free.

It is the policy of every State in the Union—the American policy, therefore—to *endow*, in some way, schools, colleges, or universities. The States have each one or more institutions wholly endowed by the State, and other institutions partially endowed. One of the modes of endowment is to exempt from taxation property held in trust for purposes of education. There is nothing peculiar in the application of this principle in the charter of the Northwestern University. Most, if not all, institutions of the same character are similarly endowed.

The doctrine of your article involves a total change of the policy of the country; unless, indeed, you are prepared to favor the exemption of property in bonds and other credit forms at the expense of landed estate. In other words, would you tax the trust *funds* of an institution of learning? Do you tax *lands* held under lease for the use of the schools of Chicago?

The hardships of Evanston are not without compensations. The University expends for instruction here about four times as much as it receives from tuition. In other words, four-fifths of its instruction is gratuitous, and the citizens of the village receive back in this form more than the increment to their taxes caused by the exemption. The public schools cost more, and are probably not of greater value to our people.

My excellent neighbor, Mr. Kedzie, is within his right in raising this question. But I regret to miss his customary courtesy in the first line of his communication to the County Commissioners. It is hardly in good taste to call this institution, in so grave a paper, "The Methodist University." I suppose that a prejudice is turned to account by using a nickname, when the corporate name would naturally be looked for.

The University is forbidden by its charter to make any religious tests. The educational advantages created by the Trustees under the charter are open to persons of any or no religious faith; the income of the corporation is strictly applied to educational uses, and I believe that no single dollar of it is expended to promote Methodist interests, except as such interests are promoted by liberal education.

There are questions of fact that deserve attention. The University owns very much less land than is supposed, and its policy contemplates holding permanently still less. It has sold four-fifths of its bonded estate, and offers for sale, at fair prices, the greater part of what remains. It is especially noteworthy that it owns very few of the centrally-located lots in Evanston, and that its property in Chicago is not a large one. It is a little remarkable that those who object to the exemption do not venture within the domain of strict mathematics.

If those who feel burdened by the present system will meet the Trustees on the basis of their duties under the charter, I have no doubt that the local friction can be eased by appropriate regulations or modifications of policy. The question of exempting property which has passed under long leases into the hands of private persons, is a much narrower one than that now before the House, and it deserves candid consideration on both sides. I write this note in some haste, on my own responsibility, and with the best of feelings towards my friends who are appealing to Cæsar in the form of the County Commissioners.

D. H. WHEELER.

EVANSTON, Sept. 18, 1872.

How the Rebels Feared Hurlbut.

Extract from a private letter dated

ONARGA, Ill., Sept. 1.

DEAR SIR: Having been a member of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry during the war, I was unfortunate in being, for about a year, in the department commanded by General S. A. Hurlbut. Certain movements in which we were engaged during the winter of 1864 and spring of '65 having puzzled me, and having my own opinion of the matter, I wrote to General N. B. Forrest for his views in regard to it, and I herewith hand you a copy of his reply, to the truth of which every candid soldier cognizant of the facts will subscribe. Yours for Reconciliation,

J. B. LOWE.

GENERAL FORREST'S LETTER.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12, 1872.

J. B. Lowe, Esq., Onarga, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 17th ult. is just to hand. I am sorry it has been delayed so long.

I am not prepared to-day to give you a detailed statement of my operations as cavalry-commander of Southern forces in North Mississippi in the winter of '64 and spring of '65. I will state, however, that I crossed the Memphis & Charleston Railroad on the 3d of December, with 400 men, two pieces of artillery, and five wagon-loads of ammunition; and recrossed the Memphis & Charleston Railroad at Lafayette on the 26th of December, with 4,000 *recruits*, with 200 stand of arms, making my *armed force* about 600 men. I came out with 300 head of fat hogs, about the same number of beef cattle, and 60 wagons and teams.

Meeting General Hurlbut's forces at Somerville and Lafayette, I drove them from their positions, capturing some 200 stands of arms and nearly as many prisoners. Hurlbut was reported to have at the time 30,000 soldiers in Memphis and along the line of the Memphis & Charleston Road.

The only thing General Hurlbut's name was famous for at the time, in my command, was for giving permits for supplies of all kinds, always receiving (or reported to have received) *large fees for granting said permits*.

I never considered General Hurlbut, with his command, in my way, as he was always reported to be intoxicated.

For a more detailed statement, I will send you a copy of "Forrest and His Cavalry," which you can *rely upon* as being correct and true.

As a soldier, I assert to you that the soldiers of the South, and the people generally, are anxious to have peace and harmony with the whole people North and South; and may the day soon come when we can stand by each other, shoulder to shoulder, as a band of brothers, battling for Right.

Hoping this may reach you soon, I remain, yours truly,

N. B. FORREST,
Late Lieutenant General.

THE LOCAL CAMPAIGN.

Enthusiastic Liberal Meetings in the Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Wards Last Evening.

Able Addresses by Prominent Speakers—Visitors at Headquarters Yesterday—Announcements.

Among the names registered at Liberal headquarters yesterday we notice the following: Senator Schurz, Captain Andrew Davis, United States Navy, Boston, Mass.; Colonel Shackford, San Francisco, Cal.; P. H. Lawson, Racine, Wis.; Captain H. Beman, Boston, Mass.; Geo. E. Woodwell, Oshkosh.

The Greeley and Brown Club of the southern portion of the Fifth Ward will be hold this evening at the Cottage Grove Wigwam, on Douglas place. Hon. Jesse O. Norton and Egbert Jamieson, Esq., will speak.

There will be a meeting of the Liberals and Democrats of the Fifth Ward, at Falkenberg's Hall, on the corner of Twenty-ninth and State streets, this evening.

A Liberal meeting will be held in the Second Ward, this evening, at Nos. 30 and 32 Sherman street, between Van Buren and Harrison streets, at John Kundinger's Hotel.

The Sixth Ward Executive Committee will hold a meeting this evening at the house of Matthew Eck, 207 Archer avenue.

The Liberals of the Town of Lake will hold a meeting at the Town Hall, near the Stock Yards, this evening.

Another meeting of the Liberals of the Tenth Ward will be held this evening at headquarters, corner of Washington and Canal streets.

THIRD WARD.

A meeting of the Third Ward Greeley and Brown Club was held last evening in their rooms, No. 454 Wabash avenue. The spacious hall was thoroughly crowded, so that a large number whose party affiliations drew them thither, were compelled to turn away for want of room. Eloquent and convincing addresses were delivered by Mr. T. J. Sutherland, and Hons. Carter H. Harrison and John C. Dore. The frequent interruptions of applause testified that the logical arguments of the speakers were appreciated by the audience.

SIXTH WARD.

One of the largest meetings of the campaign was held by the friends of Greeley and Koerner of the Sixth Ward at Corkerry's Hall, corner of Archer avenue and Lime street, on Thursday evening. There were no less than 1,000 persons present. George Hilton, the President of the Club, called the meeting to order with some appropriate remarks. General I. N. Stiles, R. W. Smith, B. G. Caulfield, J. C. Robinson, D. J. Leary, and others made very eloquent and stirring speeches. The utmost enthusiasm for the Liberal cause prevailed.

SEVENTH WARD.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held, last evening, by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats of the Seventh Ward, at F. Wenge's Hall, No. 165 Canalport avenue. The meeting was called to order by F. J. Hickey, the President of the Club, who introduced Judge L. B. Otis, who said he felt a great interest in this election. This was a peculiar campaign. Parties had taken a new departure. This had happened only three times before since the organization of the Republic. The Cincinnati platform was acceptable to everybody. The Republican ship had been so long in the water that it was all covered with barnacles who cannot be scraped off, and it had, therefore, become waterlogged. All the prominent Democrats, such as Seymour, Pendleton, Hendricks, and Hoffman, were in this cause of Reconciliation, and of the Republicans, such men as Schurz, Sumner, Trumbull, Banks, Curtin, and others, were joining hands with them in a common cause.

General Stiles, Miles Kehoe, and others also made short and telling addresses, which were loudly applauded.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Eighth Ward Greeley and Brown Club held a rousing meeting last night at Saxe's Hall, No. 576 South Canal street. St. Patrick's Society's band was present and enlivened the occasion by performing a series of popular airs. Shortly after 8 o'clock, Captain J. J. Crowley called the meeting to order, and after delivering a very spicy address, which was warmly received, proposed the name of Judge David Walsh as permanent President of the meeting. Judge Walsh, on taking the chair, in a few brief remarks thanked the large audience present for the honor conferred, and hoped that Greeley and Brown would be triumphantly elected in November next. The people would find in Greeley one of themselves, who had never put a dollar in his pocket but what he had earned by honest industry. The Chairman, upon concluding his remarks, introduced Mr. Thomas A. Moran, who was received with applause. He delivered one of his most telling speeches, and was followed by R. N. Day, Esq., of Blue Island. The meeting adjourned at a late hour.

NINTH WARD.

The young men of the Ninth Ward assembled last evening at the Arbeithall, corner of Twelfth and Waller streets, for the purpose of organizing a Young Men's Club and a military organization for the Ninth Ward. After the meeting had been called to order, the following permanent officers for the Young Men's Club were elected: Mr. T. F. Judge, President; Thomas Joyce, Secretary, and James Conway, Treasurer. Hon. B. G. Caulfield was then introduced, and made an eloquent and stirring speech, during the delivery of which he was frequently applauded. After considerable debate, a motion was adopted that no man, over 30 years of age, should become a member of the club. A Committee of five was appointed to nominate officers for the military organization. After consultation, they reported the following: J. Clifford, Captain; C. W. Crowley, First Lieutenant; T. J. Kelly, Second Lieutenant; who were unanimously elected. Some fifty men signed their names to the roll, and they were immediately organized as Company A.

TENTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Republicans of the Tenth Ward was held at No. 36 South Canal street, last evening, Colonel Snowhook, presided. R. A. Hoyt was introduced and reviewed the career of General Grant, according to him credit for his military services, but asserting that he had used the power attached to his position to perpetuate his reign. A ring of office-holders remonstrated him, and they were determined to retain him in power in order that they could feather their nests with another layer of greenbacks. Greeley was the nominee of the people, who were dissatisfied with the way in which power had been centralized, and at the impunity and corruption which had crept into the Administration. The speaker alluded to the manner in which the Grant press, [illegible] paid by the gift of a Post-Office, or by advertising, were vilifying those who supported Greeley. They were called rebels, traitors, and copperheads, because they would not bow down to party dictation. He cared not what he was called, knowing he was right. There would be good news from Indiana and Pennsylvania next month, and in November there would be such an outpouring of the people for reform that the corrupt office-holders would be eradicated, and their places filled with honest men. [Applause.]

Speeches were also made by Mr. Lewis, Ald. C. C. P. Holden, and others.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

An enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Republicans of the Fourteenth Ward was held last evening, at the corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets. The meeting was called to order by Dr. C. J. Lewis, who introduced Mr. J. M. Dunn, who delivered a telling speech, and was followed by Sydney Thomas Atwill, of Wisconsin, and S. L. Goodhue. The following gentlemen were then nominated as delegates to the Liberal Republican and Democratic Congressional Conventions, to be held on the 28th inst.: Democrats—E. F. Runyan, D. E. Eddy, S. L. Goodhue, and M. Harrigan; Liberal Republicans—Dr. C. J. Lewis, F. J. Smith, S. M. Booth, B. H. Sullivan, and M. Slavin.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The supporters of Greeley and Brown held an enthusiastic meeting last night at No. 71 Chicago avenue. Dr. Cunningham, President of the Club, occupied the chair, and called upon Mr. Hine to address the meeting. He said the Convention lately held at Pittsburg evinced the power of the military and the tendency of this country to run into imperialism.

Mr. James Lyman, Alderman McCaffrey, Mr. Donahue, Mr. Dennehy, and others followed, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Greeley and Brown, and the entire National, State, and County ticket.

GREELEY AND BROWN IN OLD THORNTON.

A very largely attended and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Greeley cause was held, according to announcement, in the Town Hall, at Old Thornton, on Thursday evening last. Sam'l James, Esq., the President of the Greeley and Brown Club at that place, opened the meeting in a few appropriate remarks, of a humorous character.

Fred. W. Lewis, Esq., of Chicago, was the next speaker. He had, as a young man speaking to young men, full faith in the success of this cause. After referring briefly and pointedly to the San Domingo scheme, he gave instances of a stubborn disregard of the people's wishes by General Grant. The speaker proceeded at length to particularize the many elements in this new party that entitled it to the support of all truly loyal citizens, closing with an earnest and unimpassioned appeal to the young men to begin their political life right, by voting, and persuading all to vote, for honest Government and pure officials. The speaker resumed his seat amidst applause.

Emil Dietzsch, Esq., of Chicago, was the next speaker, and addressed his German fellow-citizens in the language of Fatherland. After closely reviewing the acts of the present Administration, and stigmatizing Grant as of the same class of men from whom they had fled to this country, the speaker illustrated the present position of this country, by a comparison with the France of 1848, and conjuring his hearers in earnest and thrilling language, to do their utmost to defeat Grant this fall. Mr. Dietzsch was, as usual, eloquent and earnest, and his speech was repeatedly applauded.

R. N. Day, Esq., of Blue Island, was then introduced. He spoke at length of the nature of these fusion Reform movements, claiming that only by a union of the best men of both parties could reform be accomplished and pure men elected to positions of public trust. He introduced the cases of Judges Rogers, Wallace, and Tree, as men who had been elected to the bench by just such movements, and said that this, though of a National character, was of the same sort.

The speaker had a personal admiration for Horace Greeley, and believed that a comparison between the two men, Greeley and Grant, would show Greeley's superiority in all respects. Mr. Day's long residence in this southern part of the county gave weight to his words, and his personal popularity lent to his speech a power that was for good. He was frequently applauded.

Mr. Dietzsch, having (in English) advocated the election of the fall State ticket, the meeting gave three cheers for the National and State tickets, and then adjourned.

The size of the crowd, and the enthusiasm manifested, point unmistakably to how Thornton will go in November.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—BEEVES—The market opened firm yesterday at last week's closing prices. The attendance of New York and Brighton dealers was about as usual; but, although a fair business was done, the market was dull and dragging. The supply so far exceeds that of last week, with a marked improvement in the quality, but it is questionable if even last week's prices will be maintained, as buyers for Eastern markets show a decided reluctance to pay the prices asked. The highest prices reached were 6c per lb for of choice Indiana steers, but with that exception prices have not reached so per lb.

MILCH COWS.

There was a fair inquiry for good milkers, with an increased supply, and a few sales were made at from $60.00 to $80 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—A slow, dragging business was done in this market since the opening, the quality being scarcely up to that of last week. The transactions have been mainly confined to the local demands, and consequently several loads were sent forward for first hands. The ruling price for sheep has been from 4½ to 5c, and for lambs from 5½ to 6½c per lb.

HOGS—Of the 135 car-loads received, the majority were sent forward, the demand here being light. One car-load was sold here, early in the week, at 5½c per lb, and one deck-load of States brought 5½c per lb.

HORSES—The attendance at this market during the week has been light, and but few sales have been effected. Prices remain about the same as usual.

FAIRS.

Illinois State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 20.—The Parvin steam motor was tested this morning in field plowing, and gave great satisfaction, for, though far from being perfect as a plow motor and the arrangement of the plows, it did all that could be reasonably expected of it.

The great feature of the morning was in the

SWEEPSTAKES

and first of the horses, commencing with thorough bred stallions of any age, J. C. Brown, for his horse Baffle, was awarded the first premium of $100. James Wadsworth, of Chicago, for his horse Creighton, received the second of $50. For the best thorough bred mare of any age, S. Powers, of Decatur, took the first prize $50, and Wiley Buckles, of Champaign, the second of $25.

For best gilding in harness, the first premium went to Francis Kidney, of Paw Paw Grove, $50 as first premium, and to H. C. Babcock of Pontiac $25.

DURHAM CATTLE.

J. H. Pickrel, of Macon County, was awarded $100 for his bull Dan Booth, as the first premium, and Edward Iales, of Springfield, $50, for the second best. These bulls were half brothers, and probably the best that have been shown in the State; both of them are red roan. This ring was followed by one of thirty-one cows and heifers, and the contest was not so easily decided, but after repeated ballotings by the Committee the first premium of $100 went to [illegible] J. H. Pickrel, of Macon County, for his cow Luna Hill, and the second of $50 to James H. Kissinger, of Clarksville, Missouri, for cow Illustrious.

In the afternoon the grand cavalcade of premium horses, cattle, mules, etc., was one of great interest as the show of stock is the largest of any previous fair in this State. First came the short horns; massive mountains of flesh moving lazily along, closely followed by the sprightly Devon with his smooth trim horns; then the long-horn Herefords; two or three Ayreshires followed with the little Jerseys, with their gentle look, rather ill-formed and unattractive, except to the good woman of the house who is pleased with rich milk, butter, and cheese. Then came the thoroughbred horses stepping lightly to the music of the German band, keeping about the same time as the band, though they did not understand a word of German. Then came the ponderous, stately Norman that had trod the soil of France, and aided in hauling cannon to beat back the German foe. They made no attempt to keep time, but took their own time in making the grand round. The mules and jacks cut no great figure in either number or appearance.

LADIES' EQUESTRIANISM.

The young ladies who presented themselves, booted and spurred, to contest for the several premiums of $80, $20, and $10 were:

Miss Jennie E. Wood, of Earl.
Miss Sally Dunlap, of Bloomington.
Miss Flora Hallock, of Milbrook.
Miss Anna Wiserts, of Marseille.
Miss Rachael Weedman, of Farran City.

The three first were awarded the prizes as they stand in order. The young ladies acquitted themselves satisfactorily, and so well did all of them ride that the committee had a difficult time in deciding, and kept the young ladies a long time in the saddle. A wag suggested that the committee were too well pleased with the young ladies to allow them to depart too soon, but this could not be true, for the committee was composed of staid old gentlemen, all but the Speaker of the late House of Representatives, who was the Chairman.

The fair closed with

THE BOYS' RIDING.

Master Charley Ward, 14 years, of LaSalle.
Master Caskius Weedman, 12 years, of Farmer City.
Master Dick Weedman, 9 years, of Farmer City.
Master George Dunlap, 9 years, of Bloomington.
Master Frank Ward, 12 years, of LaSalle.

The awards were $10, $8, and $5, to the three first.

Then came Miss Rachael Weedman, of Farmer City, without a competitor for driving double team in harness, a task that she performed in a highly satisfactory manner, and was awarded the prize of $50.

The President, Mr. Brown, then declared the Illinois State Fair for 1872 closed, and we left the grounds amid the turmoil of dismantling, for chaos comes with rapid strides on such occasions. The day has been one of Autumn's best, and the attendance was about seven thousand; the total receipts are not far from $20,000. On the whole the fair has been a success.

RURAL.

Michigan State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Sept. 20.—The attendance to-day was much greater than that on the closing day of any previous State Fair in Michigan, but not as great as that of yesterday, and, as the various halls were much less crowded, a better opportunity was afforded for sight seeing.

The weather was warm and pleasant, and the rain of yesterday had so effectually laid the dust that the last day has been by far the pleasantest one of the fair. The receipts of the fair from all sources are larger than ever before, and will amount, so far as we could learn, to over $16,000. It may be said that the patronage of the people at this time has placed the seal of approbation upon the policy adopted last winter of increasing the price of admission. This increase will enable the State Society to give much better fairs by enabling it to offer larger premiums. The result of the fair this year is a great pecuniary success, and it can now pay off its debts and begin again with a balance in its treasury.

The list of premiums is a very long one, much too long to publish. I can only mention a few of the leading ones. Among the agricultural implements Lawrence & Chapin, and Kimball & Austin, of Kalamazoo, took several premiums, and we understand that several premiums were awarded to Gammon & Deering, and W. A. Wood, of Chicago, for mowing and reaping machines. Babcock's self-acting fire engine, and R. M. York's railroad gate were each awarded first premiums.

For thoroughbred stallions, E. Grey, of Tecumseh, took first premium, and G. S. Hodges, of Kalamazoo, second. For fat cattle, the premiums were principally awarded to Taos Richardson, of Kalamazoo, and Wm. Smith, of Detroit. The latter exhibited a five-year old steer, weighing 3,000 pounds.

J. B. Cornell & Co., of Kalamazoo, took first premium on carriages, and Haines Bros. and the Chickering pianos were each awarded a first premium.

At 3 o'clock the election of officers took place at the President's office, and resulted as follows: President, W. J. Baxter, of Jonesville; Secretary, Dr. Foster Pratt, of Kalamazoo; Treasurer, E. O. Humphrey; Executive Committee, G. W. Phillips, Romeo; A. J. Dean, Adrian; L. O. Knapp, Jackson; M. F. Mills, Detroit; C. W. Green, Farmington; Myron Harris, Ottawa; A. O. Hyde, Marshall; R. B. Smith, Portland; C. C. Comstock, Grand Rapids; J. W. Sterling, Monroe.

On motion of J. W. Sterling, it was determined to hold the Fair next year during the third week of September.

This afternoon closes the most pleasant and successful annual meeting the Society has ever had.

Southern Wisconsin Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Sept. 20.—The eighth annual exhibition of the Wisconsin Agricultural and Mechanical Association began Wednesday. The society grounds are located a short distance from the business part of the city, and comprise sixty-three acres of the most beautiful land within the State, and overlook a wide expanse of the most wealthy and well developed farming lands west of Lake Michigan, and which enjoy the healthful breezes that are wafted over the wide domain, rendering it luxurious, invigorating, life-inspiring, and is, as a whole, only surpassed in loveliness by those sweeping over the plains of Northern Italy, beyond the ocean.

The time track is, without doubt, the best in the West, and indications are that it will be thoroughly used during the present exhibition. Up to the present writing the stock entries are large, and the entries are double that of any previous year. Machinery forms quite an important feature, showing labor-saving to be a chief aim. It is thought the quality of four-footed animals, as far as they go to-day, are superior to those of previous years. The different departments are well represented, and on looking it over, the display of pictures in the Art Hall is quite creditable—showing an increase of taste in that particular. Drawings, flowers, embroidery, tapestry, quilts, tailoring, fruits, plants, farm produce, and poultry, are among the features. One of the peculiar features of this fair is the baby show. This was inaugurated by the managers in 1869, since which time it has been a paying card, and has drawn well. Thirty or forty babies, some crying, some restless, some not seeming to care whether the "show" proceeds or not, and the anxious mother, who knows her little cherub is the handsomest; and the anxiety as to which of the youngsters are to rake in the silver cup, taken together, presents an interesting affair. As is usually the case, there has been considerable tardiness among exhibitors in getting their sample on the ground, and at this time, entrees are still being made at a lively rate, the clerks doing double duty, and perhaps double entry. Horses for general purposes, roadsters, draft, and blooded; Devons, Alderneys, are still being taken into the gates. Sheep are bleating, pigs are squealing as they are sent down the incline into the sty, and Brahmas, Hamburgs, Houdons, and Bantams are fluttering and poking their heads out of their cages as they are placed in position. All entries were closed at 12 m. sharp, and all things on the ground.

Minnesota State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 20.—The fourth and last day of the State Fair presented fine weather and drew a large attendance, though not so great as yesterday. The fair has been an entire success in points of excellence, exhibitions, large attendance and financially. The receipts from gate money alone probably reach $10,000, and 30,000 visitors are estimated to have been present. The exhibition of articles manufactured in the State fall somewhat behind last year's show in quantity but excels in quality.

Kansas State Fair.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOPEKA, Sept. 20.—The Kansas State Fair closed to-day with an attendance of only about 3,000. The morning was devoted to the display of horses and cattle. Numerous fine herds from different parts of the country were exhibited in the ring, and premiums awarded. Andrew Wilson, the great cattle king of Kansas, succeeded in taking nearly all the principal premiums in this class.

Obituary.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Patton Anderson, a Major-General in the late Confederate Army, died at his residence, near Memphis, this morning. He was a graduate of West Point.

NEW YORK.

The Greenback Lock-Up a Failure.

Comparative Cotton Statement for the Week.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

THE GREENBACK LOCK-UP NIPPED IN THE BUD.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Considerable excitement exists to-day among bankers and in the financial community generally in relation to the refusal of the Bank of Commerce to pay certified checks for $131,000, which were presented to the Bank by Henry N. Smith, yesterday afternoon. These checks were subsequently placed in the hands of a Notary, who brought them again to the Bank for payment. Mr. Vail, President, peremptorily refused to honor them until they had first passed through the regular channel of the Clearing House, asserting that they had been presented for the purpose of withdrawing legal tenders from circulation. Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Vail received a summons and complaint issued from the office of David Dudley Field, and a civil suit will be instituted against him unless the checks presented are paid. It is understood in Wall street that a combination of speculators has been formed for the purpose of withdrawing greenbacks from use, with a view of causing a depression in the value of stocks, and the presentation of large checks for payment over the counters of the different banks without their previous passage though the Clearing House, is said to be one of the principal means by which this end was to be accomplished. A certified check for a large amount was presented at the City Bank yesterday, but, as in the case of the Bank of Commerce, payment was refused until the check had been passed through the Clearing House. It is reported that similar checks were presented to other banks with a like result. An officer of the Bank of Commerce said to-day that the demand made for the payment of the check held by Mr. Smith is the first instance of the kind that has ever come under his knowledge. It is reported that the Presidents of these banks have been congratulated by many prominent bankers and business men on their bold stand, and been assured that money will be subscribed to pay the cost of the threatened legal struggle. At their meeting to-day the Clearing House Association declined to take any action whatever on the subject.

THE JOHNSON DEFALCATION.

Later developments of the defalcation of Johnson, stamp clerk in the New York Sub-Treasury, confirms the fears that that institution is managed with disgraceful looseness, and is at the mercy of dishonest subordinates. Johnson was not suspected until his prolonged absence from the city attracted attention. Now it comes out that for eighteen months he speculated heavily in Pacific Mail, though receiving a salary of only $1,800. With one firm of bankers he lost $85,000, with another $80,000, with a third $20,000, and smaller amounts with others. He was the only clerk in the stamp division, and Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse admits signing his papers without examination, as pressure of business, he observes, frequently compels him to do. Johnson was not fast, and his family lived in a quiet manner. His wife and children are said to be destitute and ignorant of his whereabouts.

THE STOCK MARKET

to-day was generally firm, with an advance in prices from ¼ to 3 per cent. Harlem advanced from 110 to 113, and Western Union from 67⅛ to 69⅜. The advance in these two stocks was the greatest of the day. In the balance of the list the advances was ⅛@1½ per cent, and most marked in Northwestern common, New York Central, Lake Shore, Ohio, Rock Island and C., C. & I. C. At times there was a little more activity, although the volume of business was not large. The upward movement rendered a large covering of short contracts. Erie was an exception to the general market, and declined from 50⅝ to 49⅝, with late dealings at 50¼@50⅜. Cash Erie was worth from ¼ per cent to flat. At final close the general market was heavy, and showed a decline of ¼ to ½ per cent from the best prices of the afternoon.

MONEY

easier, and the supply more abundant. Early call loans were made at 7 per cent, and 1-32, but late dealings were at 3 to 4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

continues dull and irregular. Sixty days' sterling quoted at 107⅞@107½; sight, 108⅞@108½; Commercial sterling quoted at 106⅝@107⅛ for long, and 108¼ for short sight.

GOLD

weaker, and declined from 115⅛ to 113⅞, with late dealings chiefly at 114 to 114¼.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

opened firm, but declined. Central Pacific bonds closed at 99½@100; Union Pacific firsts, 88⅝@88¾; land grants, 80¼@81¼; incomes, 77½@78.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour quiet. Low and medium grades more plenty, and tame. Family extras not plenty, and firm. At the close, the market was tame for all grades from $6.50@8.50, and strong and fairly active for grades from $9.00@11.50. Choice No. 2 and superfine active and better. Holders of wheat, at the opening, were asking higher prices, but buyers held off. The supply of both good spring and amber red winter is very light. The market closes easier for spring, with moderate demand. Winter firm, and in fair request for milling.

PROVISIONS.

Pork steady, the demand chiefly jobbing for future delivery. No inquiry of moment. Cut meats fairly active and stronger. Bacon tame and quiet. Lard steady for Western, and firm for city.

[To the Associated Press.]

A. T. STEWART.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—A. T. Stewart declines to allow the use of his name in connection with the candidacy for Mayor.

REFORM.

A State Committee yesterday began an investigation into the affairs of the Department of Public Buildings in this city.

EXPULSION.

The Tammany General Committee last night took action looking to the expulsion of certain members who have not given in their adherence to the political support of its National and State nominees.

ITALIAN CELEBRATION.

The Italians of this city to-day celebrated the anniversary of the occupation of Rome by a festival at Sulzer's Park and a grand ball this evening, the proceeds to be devoted to the Mazzini Monument fund.

ARRESTED.

Captain Maury, the first mate, and the engineer of the steamship Ocean Queen, were arrested to-day charged by a member of the crew with ill-treatment and with securing the imprisonment of Jacob Ruth, at Aspinwall, from July 19 to Aug. 23. Bail was given by the prisoners.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

	Bales.
Receipts at all ports for week	48,958
Same time last year	20,953
Total for year	93,684
Last year	43,759
Export for week	8,739
Same time last year	4,048
Total for year	15,428
Last year	38,730
Stock at all United States ports	99,679
Last year	90,672
All the interior towns	12,156
Last year	12,112
At Liverpool	799,000
Last year	467,000
American afloat for Great Britain	4,000
Last year	5,000

Sunday Murders and Liquor Selling.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Allow me a word to your readers on this subject. It is well to be vigilant in relation to all matters of great public importance, and especially in reference to the enforcement of those laws and regulations which have special reference to the safety of life, as well as to the protection of property. Hence the design of calling together our citizens in mass meeting to encourage the better enforcement of such regulations is often timely and useful. The mass meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms on Thursday evening was no doubt well meant, but I think its adroit suppression of any allusion to the enforcement of law for the suppression of crime, instead of its punishment, not only a gross violation of parliamentary usage on such occasions, but a decided insult to the public and to our city. The resolution which was introduced, and unceremoniously trampled under foot by the Chairman, after the audience refused to lay it on the table by vote in the regular form, actually embodied the very subject upon which the majority of the meeting seemed anxious to express their views, viz.:

Resolved, That we commend to the authorities of this city the propriety and importance of faithfully enforcing the Sunday Liquor laws of this State, as a means of preventing crime.

I submit that, if "to promote the prosperity of our city, the permanent peace and good order of society," was a leading object of the meeting, as asserted in the preamble, surely this resolution was eminently in order.

If one-half the enthusiasm manifested on the subject of hanging were directed against the practice of drinking, the powder would evidently be better expended. Especially if the enforcement of the Sunday Liquor law in this city, which every saloon-keeper has pledged himself to observe, was but carried out, I submit whether the object of this law-and-order meeting would not be more fully realized.

Though I have no special sentimentality to gratify in advocating any letting up upon dangerous and foul-hearted criminals, yet I believe that the safety of society demands, not the more hanging so much as the less drinking. It is a conceded fact in this country, as attested by the ablest and most experienced Judges, as well as the managers of our penitentiaries, that at least three-fourths of all the crimes and murders committed in our land have their origin, either directly or indirectly, in the drinking of intoxicating liquors. And yet, in the face of this well-attested fact, while a great flourish of trumpets is made to signify a desire for the observance of law and order and the suppression of crime, when a resolution is offered or a word said touching the great primary cause of these growing evils among us, in the very meeting called for the very purpose of inquiring into the cause of these increasing evils, and devising a remedy, the "gag law" must be at once invoked, and all public discussion at once smothered and stamped under foot, and that, too, by the Chairman of the would-be law-and-order meeting, and the leader and champion of a large party in this city who seem to have no misgivings whatever in trampling under foot, with apparent impunity, one of the safest, most judicious and necessary laws upon our statute-books to-day in this State and in this city. I refer not so much to the late wholesome Temperance laws recently passed by the Legislature of our State as to the Sunday Liquor law, which every man who takes out a license in this city solemnly promises to observe, and then goes home to his sample-room or saloon—but to trample it at once under his feet; and the police force of our city, appointed and paid to see that law is observed and the people all protected from crime and bloodshed, pass back and forth mutely along those streets, with the bright chandeliers burning and the numerous decoys artfully arranged on Sunday night, with the doors of between two and three thousand of these law-observing (?) sample-rooms and man-traps standing wide open to allure the unwary, and ruin the hopes and prospects of our otherwise promising and prosperous city, by thus endangering life, and making us, as a city, an abhorrence and a stench in the nostrils of a moral and civilized world!

It is more especially on the Sabbath that these gigantic crime-manufacturing machines perform their most hellish and dangerous work. Then it is that the general business of the city is suspended, when the vast thousands of clerks and laboring men, as well as strangers in the city, are at leisure to stroll out and see the sights,—many having been just paid off for their week's work. It is just then that these multiplied allurements are so tempting and so dangerous. The excessive drinking of these poisonous liquors goes on until the man—it may be otherwise respectable, kind-hearted and industrious—becomes utterly insane and reckless, when he is ready to pound the lamp-post, thrust the dagger, wield the bludgeon, and spill the blood of his fellows, friend or foe, with impunity. And, as a confirmation of what I say on this subject, I suggest the fact that most of the atrocious murders which we hear so much about of late have been committed on Sunday night.

Now, in all fairness, may I not ask the candid reader, and especially this champion of the liquor party in this city, and Chairman of the late Law-and-Order mass-meeting, whether,—instead of entirely choking discussion on this subject, so obviously pertinent to the occasion, and appointing a grave and dignified Vigilance Committee, and invoking from our citizens large and liberal sums of money, either by way of subscription or taxation, to hunt down and hang up some "poor devil" who has been so unfortunate as to be caught in the meshes of some of these thousands of blood-spilling and murder-inciting man-traps that are everywhere so ensnaringly set for their victims,—it would not be better to expend a portion of this well-meant energy in aiding the authorities to enforce this wise and judicious Sunday Liquor law, and thus lay the axe a little nearer the root of this complained-of and growing Upas?

Any civilized city or community, who regard their own reputation, should be slow to encourage anything that may be even construed into an appeal to mob-law or popular violence. It is a palpable confession of their weakness. However guarded a people may be in their appointment of Committees for the encouragement of good order, etc., at a distance they will be construed to mean old-fashioned Vigilance Committees, with "Judge Lynch" presiding, and a practical return to barbarism, which is a slander and disgrace to any civilized people. In this way, though unwittingly, the good name of our city is disgraced throughout the nation, and every man's business interest more or less damaged, unless such a practical explanation shall be given to the world by this Committee, establishing a healthful jurisdiction over the cause as well as the cure of the growing evil complained of. I challenge all history to point to a city in the civilized world, where, under the circumstances, there has ever been greater order in the midst of such confusion, or where there has occurred fewer crimes, fewer accidents, fewer murders, or that furnishes greater safety to its citizens, and strangers among them, than Chicago. And, if this most glaring and obvious cause of the comparatively few irregularities and crimes that curse our city were removed, this would truly ere long become socially, intellectually, and morally, as well as commercially, the Gem City of the world.

M. M. TOOKE.

PERSONAL.

Samuel Williston has pledged Iowa College at Grinnell, $30,000.

—Senator Howe is lying ill at the residence of Colonel James H. Howe, his nephew, at Kenosha.

—Mayor Brown, of St. Louis, is about to withdraw from all connection with the Atlantic Pacific and the Missouri Pacific Railroads.

—The will of the late Rev. Samuel J. Browne, of Cincinnati, is to be contested; and Cincinnatians wish the effort success. The old gentleman left $150,000 for Brown University.

—The *Catholic Telegraph* remands Pere Hyacinthe to his secular name of Loyson, and pleasantly suggests that Loyson means "cabbage-head."

—Henry Weidemann, of Milwaukee, the young man who drew the Crickelar Opera House, at Green Bay, has sold it for $3,500.

—The Puget Sound *Dispatch* is now published by Beriah Brown & Son,—Colonel Charles H. Larrabee, ex-M. C. of Wisconsin having withdrawn from the firm.

—Charles Andrews, formerly in charge of the Newhall House, Milwaukee, has, in company with W. W. Fell, leased the new Lindell House, in St. Louis.

—General A. G. Ellis, of Stevens Point, Wis., owned and published the first newspaper in Wisconsin, the Green Bay *Intelligencer*, forty years ago.

—J. Henry Riley, formerly Washington correspondent of the San Francisco *Alta*, and latterly Consul General for the Orange Free State of South Africa, died, last Tuesday, in Philadelphia, of cancer.

—Boston has a Mrs. Dr. Clair R. De Evere Spettigue, who lectures on "Love and Marriage." Who would not rather be a toad and feed upon the vapors of a dungeon, than Boston under such circumstances!

—The late Miss Arabella Rice, of Portsmouth, N. H., left to the town of Kittery, the birthplace of her father, $30,000 to found a Public Library; $20,000 to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane; $3,000 to the Portsmouth Athenæum, and a like sum to the Unitarian Church in that city.

—The Attorney General decides that Lieutenant Colonel Nelson H. Davis, Inspector General, is entitled to rank Colonel James A. Hardie, on the ground that the latter was advanced by Secretary Stanton, during the war, over Davis, in violation of law and army regulations, but the War Department declines to heed the instruction.

—The death is announced, at Utica, N. Y., of Eliphalet Cramer, a pioneer of Milwaukee, and for many years one of the most prominent business men of that city. He was the elder brother of William E. Cramer, editor of the *Wisconsin*, and was for many years President of the State Bank and of the Gas Company.

—Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, is so ill that his life is despaired of.

—Aug. S. Porter, one of the early Senators of Michigan, died a few days ago, at his residence at Niagara Falls.

—William Niblo has been a constant subscriber to the New York *Evening Post* during sixty-two years, and the editor hopes he may live till he regrets it.

—S. D. Carpenter has retired from the editorial management of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) *Evening Journal*.

—Asa Whitney, one of the many original agitators for a Pacific Railroad, and who, when it came to be, would not subscribe a cent, has lately died at his residence near Washington.

—T. B. Fletcher, son of the Rev. S. S. Fletcher, of Exeter, N. H., has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in Smithsons College, Logansport, Ind.

—Miss Slidell, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Slidell, of Trent fame, was married at Boulogne-sur-Mer, last Saturday week, to Baron Pfeffer, of Lucerne, Switzerland. Minister Washburne was present at the ceremony.

The Death of Ludwig Feuerbach.

From the New York Evening Post.

Few men have exercised a more powerful influence in their time than Ludwig Feuerbach, the eminent German philosopher, who died yesterday at Hanau, in [illegible] in his sixty-ninth year. His death will excite widespread regret among his countrymen, not only because he occupied so conspicuous a place in the literature and science of Germany, but because, during his whole life, and especially during the darkest years of oppression, he was one of the boldest leaders of the Democratic party, and notwithstanding the numerous tempting offers made him by the reaction [illegible] feared his influence and his [illegible] pen, always remained true to liberty. For this reason his countrymen were always anxious to manifest their affection and esteem for him, and when, a year or two ago, Feuerbach lost his whole fortune, in consequence of the mismanagement of the [illegible] to whom it had been intrusted, the Germans in all parts of the world collected a Feuerbach fund, which protected the declining years of their great philosopher from want and privations. To this fund the Germans in the United States contributed [illegible].

Ludwig Andreas Feuerbach was born on the 28th of July, 1804, at Landshut, in Bavaria. His father was the Chevalier Anselm Feuerbach, the most eminent criminal jurist of his times, who had five sons, all of whom achieved distinction in the various branches of science to which they devoted themselves. But his fourth son, Ludwig, the subject of the present sketch, eclipsed all of them from the first. He was a most precocious child. In his eighth year he mastered Greek and Latin so thoroughly that at [illegible] Sophocles and Thucydides; and in his ninth year he translated [illegible] Symposium into Latin. After graduating with distinguished honor at the [illegible] at Munich in 1819, he studied philosophy at the Universities of Jena, Berlin, and [illegible]. Already in his twentieth year he was appointed Privat-Docent at the University of Munich; but the reactionary spirit which prevailed at that time in the upper [illegible] of Bavaria disgusted him so that he withdrew from the capital and accepted a philosophical professorship at the University of Erlangen.

His lectures attracted from the first extraordinary audiences, and added greatly to the fame of the University. It was soon acknowledged that as an acute thinker Feuerbach was greater than his father, and numerous offers were made to him from German princes to accept professorships at the universities of their respective States, at liberal salaries; but the young professor, who had then already firmly espoused the cause of Democracy, firmly rejected these offers. In 18[illegible] the Bavarian Minister of Public Instruction wrote him an impertinent letter, asking him to change the independent tone of his lectures. Ludwig Feuerbach immediately resigned his professorship in an [illegible] nant letter, which greatly increased his popularity with the liberal [illegible]. Fruitless efforts were made to induce King Louis I. of Bavaria to, in some way, conciliate the young philosopher. That monarch, who was then wholly under the influence of the Jesuits, was short-sighted enough to declare in public that he was glad to get ride of Feuerbach, whom he considered a dangerous man.

Since then Ludwig Feuerbach has led a private life, devoting himself to philosophical studies. He became the chief representative of what in philosophy is known as the Young Hegel School. He developed the teachings of the celebrated Hegel in the direction of naturalism, and occupied himself principally with researches in regard to religion and theology. It may be said that he made the study of the essence of religion the task of his life. The results of his researches have been published in numerous works, all of which met with an enthusiastic reception at the hands of the learned world beyond the boundaries of his native country, and some of which, "The Essence of Christianity," "The Principles of the Philosophy of the future," &c., have been translated into the languages of all civilized nations.

THE DIAMONDS OF ARIZONA.

Evidence that Stones Abound in the Territory—But no Clear Evidence [illegible] They are of any Value—Indians [illegible] Planted.

From the Prescott (Arizona) Miner, Aug. [illegible]

Wealth will have its worshippers. [illegible] ures will not be permitted to lie still in the ground much longer, and Arizona is now the ground from which thousands of fortune seekers propose to gorge themselves with gold, silver, and gems "of purest ray serene."

Well, let them come on, this Territory is a very large one; yes, large enough to hold ship-loads of precious stones. But, we assert, do not come here, at our invitation, to fill your sacks and purses with diamonds and such, for we are not prepared to say positively, that such gems do exist here, although we rather think they do.

The foregoing remarks are, of course, drawn out in consequence of the terrible excitement in San Francisco about an alleged diamond field in this Territory, which excitement was, at latest dates, feeding on the report of Mr. Janin. Tom Miner, "bilk," as he is known here and elsewhere, was in the city, at the head of a company preparing to start for his diamond [illegible]. A woman has applied for admission to go out with Tom's company.

Force Gregory and one or two other members of last year's Miner party were in the city. Gregory speaks of a man named [illegible] Cullum or McCallum, who was a member of the party, and who found some precious stones, the value of which he did not know, known to Miner. Joe Vosbay and others were in the secret. Miner's field of diamonds is somewhere in the Pinal Mountains.

Two rival companies are now organizing their forces for Arizona—Miner's and [illegible] pending's.

Another company has been organized in Virginia City, Nevada, and its stock was being disposed of. It appears to rest upon the assertions of a Mr. Fox, who says he found, in this Territory over a year ago, prospecting a portion of it, and found stones which have been proved to be precious.

His narrative leads us to infer that he alighted somewhere near Camp Apache, prospected to the northward, and found stones near the line of the Thirty-fifth parallel, in sandstone formation. His story is corroborated by the following blast [illegible] other bugle horns, which we copy from a late number of the San Francisco *Call*:

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 3.—Professor Gison, of Colorado, and the [illegible] party arrived here from an extended geological tour in Arizona and New Mexico, and are direct from the diamond fields. They have with them 1,000 [illegible] specimens of gold, silver, and other ore, and several pints of precious and doubtful stones, which will be exhibited in San Francisco. On the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and on the borders of Arizona, in what is called the Ant Hill Regions, their gems were discovered all at the surface. There are specimens of genuine rubies, from the size of a large pea downward. The diamonds, if there are any, are small and at best of little value. They found gold and silver bearing quartz near Wingate. The party claim to have discovered and located flowing oil springs, which will yield from seventy to one hundred barrels per day. The precise location of the springs they will not divulge. In old mines and ruins of ancient cities they found old tools, pottery, and woven cloth. The party are not sanguine as to their diamond discoveries. The ruby specimens will weigh a quarter of a pound.

Throwing the above combustible matter upon the already brilliant flames that light the metropolis of the Pacific, will no doubt cause a big soul-burning, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men will rush to Arizona immediately, for whom the following information is given gratuitously:

Once upon a time, not many years ago, a certain soldier of Camp McDowell found what he supposed was a big diamond. He took it to San Francisco, and disposed of it for a very large sum; busy rumor soon after said that the soldier procured that diamond by "nipping" it from some person who previously possessed it.

Then Severance & Co., of San Francisco, wrote to us to know if there were diamonds lying around loose here.

We objected to giving an emphatic opinion on that point, for the simple reason that we were not qualified to do so.

Old soldiers who took part in driving the Navajo Indians upon a reservation have told us that the Navajo country, to the north and east of Prescott, contains all kinds of beautiful stones, among which they thought diamonds managed to fill positions.

Several years ago, Mr. Slack, an old settler of Lynx Creek, in this county, also took from these diggings, and turned up at the Burro mines, in the interest and pay of Harpending and Roberts, we believe. He remained there some time, when he left for San Francisco. He went to Utah, in the interest of his employers, and is now in the East, "living like a fighting cock," upon cash made while in the employ of Harpending—some say in the interest of the sale of his diamonds and interest in a claim; others, again, aver that he [illegible] cash from the sale of a mine in Utah. [illegible]

He has old and dear friends here in Prescott, with whom he has corresponded, and to whom he has

NEVER ONCE SAID DIAMOND.

It will be seen that Mr. Slack is written of very freely in Janin's report.

Van Allen, who came here several years ago, and, with Charles Myers, "stole away" toward New Mexico, on a diamond hunt, told persons here that he took from this Territory a great many diamonds.

We have seen some of the stones found in the Pinal Mountains, and believe they were diamonds.

We have been upon every important river and creek in Arizona; have seen wagon loads of beautiful stones near the Colorado, the Little Colorado, the branches of Salt River, the Verde, and other streams, but cannot say that any of those seen by us were diamonds. [illegible] precious stones; but in the [illegible] shines upon us from San Francisco [illegible] we show to advantage as a [illegible] idiot who has travelled up [illegible] across Arizona more than 3,000 [illegible] out procuring as much as a [illegible] numberless precious stones [illegible] passed. But they are all around [illegible] and, as soon as their value have been established here, we shall endeavor [illegible] for lost time.

Finally, if people will come [illegible] of precious stones, now is a good time, the weather is very nice, grass and [illegible] ty, and Indians need [illegible] ever before.

POLITICAL.

Startling Statements Regarding the Kittery Navy Yard.

The Bourbon Movement in [illegible] and Repudiated by A. P. Edgerton.

Political Assessments Being Levied on the Clerks in the Pension Department.

HOW THE KITTERY NAVY YARD IS [illegible] AGED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—An *exposé* very [illegible] ing to the Administration is published [illegible] *Tribune*, its author being an accomplished [illegible] officer, stationed at the Kittery Navy Yard, Maine. During the months of March and [illegible] of this year, the political rulers of the [illegible] began to discharge employees, with the [illegible] object of economizing Government money. [illegible]

EDGERTON NO BOURBON — [illegible] O'CONOR—THE JOHNSON DEFALCATION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—A. P. Edgerton, [illegible] nated for Governor by the Bourbons of [illegible] is staying at a hotel in this city. He [illegible] repudiates all connection with the movement, and says that under no consideration will he allow his name to be used; but, on the contrary, he intends not only to vote for Hendricks, but will do everything in his power to [illegible] election. [illegible]

GENERAL FARNSWORTH AT AURORA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Sept. 21.—The Court House [illegible] crowded this evening to listen to the Hon. John F. Farnsworth. The speaker was introduced to the audience by the Hon. H. E. Perry, in a neat little speech, complimentary to the General. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21.—It is reported that O'Conor has written a letter to a member of the Straight Democratic Committee, accepting the nomination of the Louisville Convention. Sykes, one of the leaders of the movement, says O'Conor uses these words in his letter: "I accept the Louisville nomination."

BUFFALO, Sept. 21.—The Democrats of this district to-day nominated Hon. Wm. [illegible] for Congress from this district.

WASHINGTON.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Another letter was received at the Bureau of Education from Hon. John Jay, United States Minister to Austria, containing a further request from the Commissioner of Education to have the system of education fully represented at the Exposition. He conveys the information that a special programme has been arranged [illegible] teaching, and instruction, [illegible] managers have every assurance [illegible] will be very interesting. An Infant [illegible] will be arranged, where everything [illegible] the nursery, training, and education [illegible] and its physical and mental development [illegible] infancy to its entrance to [illegible] be admitted for exhibition. [illegible] blanks and formularies for statistics [illegible] have been received here. One of the [illegible] portions of the labors of the managers [illegible] endeavor to collect a copy of every [illegible] from all countries. With these it is [illegible] to get up a Grand National Library [illegible] will soon be sent to all the public [illegible] country asking for assistance in [illegible]

MAIL CONTRACTS AWARDED.

To-day the Postmaster General [illegible] contract for carrying the British [illegible] White Star steamship line, and the [illegible] the Continental mail to the Bremen [illegible] contract will go into operation on [illegible]

Telegraphic Brevities.

John Fawcett, a well-known citizen of [illegible] apolis, was on Friday accidentally [illegible] Martinsville, receiving fatal injuries.

A San Diego despatch reports that General Crook and the Indians [illegible] Reservation. The Apache Chiefs [illegible]

[illegible]